BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,420 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Nizam	2736	500	W. I. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballarat	4732	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	6 0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3635	5 0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	6013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Maiwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE	3869 600	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA	3116 600	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 360, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve respectively, from the date of LANDING

The following or other First Class [illegible] Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500 500	1st Augt. 1885

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500 550	2nd Aug.
ELECTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,100 600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Ragusin	3,500 550	2nd Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,503 550	29th July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN OGILVIE	3,000	G. Nelson	16th July.
,, MURRAY	2,100	Worfolk	29th ,,
,, FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	30th ,,
* ,, MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	10th Aug.
* ,, MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	29th ,,
,, CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Hewley	31st ,,

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July at 11 a. m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of the Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SAINT RAPHAEL TANNIN WINE.

RICH in strengthening and tonic properties Easy of digestion and of exquisite taste, it is an invigorating tonic for convalescents and debilitated persons.

Cash Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alcerative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of UP and DOWN platforms and of the foundations for the Up and Down proposed NEW STATION at Elphinstone-road. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company. Tenders will be received up to the 8th oximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices Bombay 24th June, 1885.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 18 5, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To confirm sundry additions and alterations in the Tonnage Scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements.

2. To elect new members ;

And to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, June 27, 1885.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD,
(Opposite the old Byculla Hotel),

HAVE OPENED business as Undertakers and Sculptors, and hope by strict attention and care to give satisfaction to the Public, of whom they would ask a share of their kind patronage.

The business is entirely under European management.

Charges, very moderate.

A large assortment of English shrouds on hand.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla, Bombay.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in July and August next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat officers noted below up to noon on the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the calendar year 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona ..... Hay—Under schedule No. 1, tenders to be received on 13th July, 1885.

Bombay ..... } Hay—ditto—ditto—3rd August, 1885.
Colaba ..... }
Ahmednagar ..... }
Mhow ..... }
Asirgarh ..... }
Nasirabad ..... }
Neemuch ..... }
Karachi ..... }
Deesa ..... }
Deesa for Abu and Abu-road Station ..... }
Belgaum ..... }
Ahmedabad ..... }

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

TO SPORTSMEN

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VERY SUPERIOR FINISHED BANIANS AND DRAWERS.

THIN WOOL GAUZE FOR THE RAINS.

CUT LOW IN NECK.

	Rs. a.
Gauze, Balbriggan Banians ..... six	14 0
Fine Gauze Merino Banians ..... six	21 0
Superfine "A Special Article for Indian Wear," Thin, Soft and Shrinkless ..... six	27 0
Summer Merino, a Vest stouter than the above, medium substance ..... six	31 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, a mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless, very elastic, and non-irritating ..... six	40 0

DOUBLE SEATS.

	Rs. a.
Short Trunk Drawers for Riding, fine Brown Cotton, double-seated ..... per pair	5 0
Fine Balbriggan Pants fitted with Belt Bands	3 8 / 4 8
Long Drawers, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double-seated, with deep Belt Bands	7 8
Bathing Drawers, fine Brown Cotton	1 8
Plain Colours do. do. (a new make)	1 12
Fancy Stripes do. do. (no Elastic.)	2 0
White Summer Merino Pants, fitted with Belt Bands	6 12

CASH (OR V.P.P.) DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35, we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25, we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

☞ Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8TH.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

CAPTAIN H. MORLAND, 33° A. & A.S. RIGHT MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA,

TYRREL LEITH, ESQ., 33° RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, BOMBAY AND ITS TERRITORIES UNDER ENGLAND,

And the Lodges working under their respective Jurisdiction.

ON behalf of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those OFFICERS and SEAMEN of the Mercantile Marine who have LOST their LIVES, and to assist the Shipwrecked Crew, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

Special General Dispensations have been granted for Masons under both constitutions to appear in Masonic Regalia.

E. FREEBORN, Grand Secretary, O. A. S. F. in India. | W. H. HUSSEY, D. G. Secretary, Bombay.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Solo Organ .. "Marche Romaine" ..... Gounod. Mr. Johnston.
2 Recit & Solo .. "Rage thou O Angry Storm" ..... Benedict. Mr. Lamb.
3 Song ..... "Alla Stella Confidente" ... Ribaudi. Mrs. Morland. With Violincello Obligato, Mr. Close.
4 Quartette ..... Messrs. Macbeth, Babe, Hardy, Lamb.
5 Solo Piano .... (a) "Traeumerei" ..... (b) "Davids Cundler" Schumann. Miss Schmuck.
6 Song ..... "Come into the Garden, Maud" ..... Balfe. Mr. Dixon.
7 Solo Horn ..... "Adelaide" ..... Mendelsohnn. Herr Stoeckel.

PART II.

1 Trio ..... Instrumental "Andantino, Rondo Finale ..... Reissiger. Violin, Mr. Schmuck ; Cello, Mr. Close ; Piano, Miss Schmuck.
2 Song ..... "The wreck of the Hesperides" ..... Blockley. Mr. Lamb.
3 Duet ..... "The Parting Hour" ..... Barnett. Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
4 Solo Violin .... "Nocturne, Adieux à Varsovie" ..... Hauser. Herr Schmuck.
5 Song ..... "Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep" ..... Knight. (With organ accompaniment.) Mrs. Morland.
6 Serenade ..... "Star of my Night" ..... Plumpton. Mr. Dixon.
7 Trio ..... Hawthorn Glade ..... Bennett. Mrs. Morland, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Lamb. God Save the Queen.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Accompanists, Messrs. Johnston, Craig, and Vining.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Second Seats	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED.
where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED,

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS

WILL REMOVE

THEIR SADDLERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENTS

FROM HORNBY-ROW

TO THEIR PREMISES

IN RAMPART-ROW

FROM THIS DATE.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES,
TART FRUITS, POTTED MEATS,
PRESERVED FISH, SOUPS, GAME,
SAUSAGES, HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

All of best quality and from the best noted Manufacturers and Preservers.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay ; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate ; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUIRK, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE, B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.—RED.		
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite { After Dinner }	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton { Wines }	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose { Dinner Wines }	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Breakfast Wines. }	14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
25 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	26 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
18 0	20 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
54 0	...	Perfinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserve"	56 0	...
60 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reserve (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)	62 0	...
56 0	57 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry	34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	29 8
		PORT.		
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich gold ,,	27 8	...
23 0	24 0	Dessert Wine black ,,	24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine red ,,	20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port green ,,	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated	,, 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	,, 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, &c.	,, 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c.	,, 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	,, 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind-lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 16th July, 1885, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 31st May, 1885.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Director's in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1885.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 29th July, 1885, both days inclusive.

THE
INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S OPINION
OF
CHUBB'S LOCKS.
Extract from
"THE MADRAS MAIL."
May 9th, 1885.

AT THE INSTANCE OF SOME PRIVATE FIRMS at Dindigul, India, the Government, about two years ago, directed the trial of the locks manufactured by them, and asked that they might be reported upon AFTER A FAIR TRIAL. The reports having been submitted to the Board of Revenue, the Board observes that, AFTER A CAREFUL CONSIDERATION of them, it is not prepared to recommend that the locks made at Dindigul should be substituted for locks of the best English make in Government Treasuries. With every desire to stimulate local industries, the Board considers that, having regard to the interests concerned, it would be UNSAFE TO USE, for the security of Government treasure, LOCKS WHICH, WHATEVER THEIR MERITS, ARE DECIDEDLY INFERIOR TO THOSE OF Messrs. CHUBB & SONS. In these respects, viz., the names of the makers afford no necessary guarantee of excellent workmanship; the locks are not patented; and it is not pretended that each lock is unique, and that several are not made of the same pattern; while in regard to price the local manufacture affords no advantage. THE BOARD ACCORDINGLY RECOMMENDED THAT IN ALL CASES IN WHICH GOOD LOCKS ARE REQUIRED, THOSE OF Messrs. CHUBB & SONS SHOULD INVARIABLY BE SUPPLIED."

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort,
FOR
CHUBB AND SONS,
Lock and Safe Company, Limited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published each week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

NOTICE is hereby given that the NEW GOVERNMENT OPIUM WAREHOUSE will be OPEN from the 1st AUGUST next, for the storage of all opium legally imported into the Presidency of Bombay.

GEO. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, July 6, 1885.

FOR ESTIMATES, SPECIFICATIONS and PLANS of all descriptions of Oil-mill Plant, whether for Bullock or Steam-power, and DESIGNS and ESTIMATES of ordinary Buildings and Building Work, and all descriptions of Engineering Work—apply to

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
Mcl. and Genl. Draughtsman and Engineer.
17, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. NISSIM C. EZRA, to SIGN our firm, per procuration.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co., have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.

7, Hummum-street.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CARTWEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers all steel, 22' and 24' by 7-6" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfect good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairbairn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 3', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam of cy linder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, is far less affected by atmospheric influences than leather, will not be injured by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED
THE STANLEY REECK PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen to application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room, No. 41, Meadow-street, a large consignment of genuine bentwood furniture, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, sale to commence at 1 p.m., as follows:—

A large consignment of Australian bentwood furniture, consisting of various designs of drawing and dining-room, bed room and office chairs, also rocking chairs, &c.

The chairs are of the best workmanship, very light, strong, durable, and most elegant in design, made on latest principle.

The above chairs will be put up 6 at a time to suit intending purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July, 1885.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' Health Renewer, restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, Ans. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MATHERAN and MAMLASWAR!!! PORTABLE SINGER'S HAND MACHINES given on HIRE at special reduced rates. Price-list post-free. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL BATHS in stout block tin, oak grained. Rs. 12, 13, 15, 20 and 25 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CONFECTIONERY.—Just received, a nice consignment. Sweets assorted, 3 lbs. for 1 Rupee; Jujubes, 2 lbs. for 1 Rupee.—BIRDFF BROTHERS.

BYCULLA FOOTBALL CLUB MEETING.—Scottish High School, THIS DAY, 5 p.m. Members and others who wish to join are cordially invited.

TO LET, commodious and AIRY PREMISES at 64, Hormusji-street, Lower Colaba. Apply to J. F. PEREIRA, Military Department, Secretariat.

CLERK WANTED.—One accustomed to Insurance preferred; must write a good hand. Apply by letter, stating age and qualification.—A. B., Printer.

FALLODYNE.—A purely vegetable preparation, charmingly sharpens the memory and cures forgetfulness. Price Rs. 1-8.—At Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.

EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.—Pumps of all descriptions for steam or hand power, Derricks and Crab Winches for weights up to 20 tons.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for Bushire, an ENGINEER, for working Ice Machinery, either European or Native, holding first-class certificate. Applications will be received up to 9th July, 1885.—DAVID SASSOON & Co.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

PEARSE'S Ices and Iced Puddings. PEARSE'S fresh-made Jellies are said to be perfection.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW GOODS TO HAND.—Tapestry, Furniture Coverings, Curtains, Cretonnes, &c., JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—Briggs's Crewel, shaded and plain silks, a great variety of Briggs Patterns, just received by the s.s. Surat.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!!—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse, excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience. Marine Lines, Bombay.

FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, Druggists, &c., Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London, 23, Meadow-street, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, near Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddass, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st. Bombay.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 16-12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition, Birch-ett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 30, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED for the R. A. Mess, Kirkee, a MESSMAN. Only those with experience and capital need apply. Particulars at the Mess Office, Kirkee, any day between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. R. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VINEGAR ESSENCES of MALT or WHITE WINE.—Instead of incurring the great expense of carriage on Ordinary VINEGAR, up-country constituents are strongly advised to order the above preparations. One bottle of either Essence makes eight quarts of finest Table Vinegar. Per bottle Re. 1-0.—Phillips & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHIP BISCUITS, Cabin Biscuits, Superfine Flour, Crew Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Beef, Pork, and other Provisions.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under
STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years
In 1882 there was paid ... £505,936-19-5
" 1883 " ... 508,144-13-4
" 1884 " ... 549,974-10-10
THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to
£6,466,527-17-5.
Invested only in unexceptionable securities.
Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1¼ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred. If the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will not fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V." care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.

The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

ZIPELIUS & CIE.
CHAMPAGNE.

1878 VINTAGE. EXTRA SEC.

Price Rs. 45 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 25 per dozen Pints.

IN bringing this Wine before the notice of Consumers, we wish to draw their attention to the fact that it has been difficult hitherto to obtain a good, sound, wholesome, and pleasant DRY Champagne at a moderate price.

These sundry qualities are combined in the ZIPELIUS, being a cuvée carefully prepared from selected grapes, and producing a wine specially adapted for hot climates.

We have, therefore, great confidence in recommending it.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Sieburwein	21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 0
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau Las Rosse	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	60 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	4 4	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout		5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Genuine Gin, per case of 18 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's **	30 0	...
Do. ***	32 0	...
Do. ****	36 0	...
Barton's (Pog Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Laroche's very old***	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bann Whiskey (Irish)	21 0	...
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Fine old Sc tch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	...
Lochdhui (very old)	22 0	...
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	...
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ..... Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine ..... "	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... "	5 0	...
Do. Green ..... "	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau ..... "	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ..... "	3 0	1 12
Curacao ..... "	...	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ..Per doz.	22 0	...
Vermouth ..... "	15 0	...
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ..... "	18 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay, and
East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	FG	do. do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A W I Americas	do. do.
Do.	Do. Rifle	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No 9, HAJAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid. "	Bhoawul Junction*†	Satara	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Itwa Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padeshari	Degaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawall	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Asgaum	Kheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Talaivadi	Salgaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kopupoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Barsee Road*
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marhen
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Dapoor	Mohol
Khetrwadee	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Niphar	Hoshangabad	Patur	Sholapur*†
Lasulgaum	Rampur	Dhondi†	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Naldongree	Semri	Decksal and	Doodnee
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Bhuswan	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Babai	Kartruz	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Bohanee	Varrumgaum	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Nargaum	Nulwar
Mussawud	Murnalee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Sirowlee	Nursingpore	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Biswa Bridge	Road
		Nandoora	Kistna
		Julhuri	Chicksago
		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Road
Grant Road	Wejee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda*
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Bararee
Parell	Bhelar	Kurwan	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Mundala	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Dubhoe	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Bhadurpore	Kanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Etola,	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Baroda*	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Boolsemora	Baiwa	Veerumgaum
Bhyndr	Umulsar	Wassud	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Nowgy	Patree
Veraur	Sucheen	Anand	Kharaghora
Sopalla	Surat¶	Bhaluj	Sabli Road
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomrit	Lilapore Rd
	Sion	Dakor	Lu-toran
			Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secundera
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	abad
Seram	Gangawaram	Musapet gate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. Do.	Ningala	Jasdhar	Jasdhra
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavay	Songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

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BY
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions taken for buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the latest Anglo Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Smith Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels, Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc., etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
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CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps ..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Cand

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In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said—Mr. Speaker, I have received authentic information that Lord Salisbury has undertaken the formation of a Government, and I have likewise received an expression of desire to which I am sure the House will be as ready to conform as I am that the House at its rising should adjourn until Friday next. That accordingly is my intention, and I believe it will be quite conformable to precedent as it is to the reason of the case in a necessarily early stage of the arrangements. That being so, we have before us the question whether it is desirable to proceed with the Lords' amendments to the Redistribution of Seats Bill—a matter on which, as I have said before, I am in the hands of the House; but my opinion is that on the whole it is for the public interest and for the satisfaction of all parties that we should proceed to deal with them. There is another arrangement—rather less in magnitude, but at the same time which touches a matter of feeling in relation to Royalty of such a nature as makes it desir ble for me to submit to the House whether another exception ought not to be made to the more usual practice. The House will remember that long ago—I do not know how many weeks ago—the House determined by a very large majority on the introduction of the usual Annuity Bill for the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice. That Annuity Bill has reached its third reading, having it is true a limited opposition made to it on its first stage—but that opposition has not been revived, and the House has therefore on the various stages of the measure, except upon one occasion, given its unanimous assent to the Bill. As that measure touches the relation of the House towards the Throne and the loyal feelings of the House, my opinion is that there will be a general disposition on the part of the House to pursue that course if I should proceed to move the third reading of that Bill to-day. (Hear, hear.) There is another portion of the arrangement with which I do not propose to take a similar course, for reasons which I think will be obvious. The custom has always been, besides the annuity, to propose the grant of a capital sum; but towards the grant of that capital sum in the present instance—which is precisely based upon former precedents—owing to the course of business, the first stage has not yet been taken. In my own mind, I have not the smallest doubt that that capital sum will be voted with the same readiness and loyalty as the Annuity Bill. The House has given no decision upon it, and I wish to call attention to that point of the proposal to which the House has not become a party. The proposal itself is a responsible act, and I think it is better that, being a responsible act, however sure we may feel of the decision of the House, we ought to reserve it for the House to be dealt with in the usual manner upon the proposal of a responsible Government. I do not intend, so far as I am concerned, to take any step with regard to the proposal, but with respect to the third reading of the Annuity Bill, I think the House will be inclined unanimously, as it has been on the later stages of the Bill to think that under the circumstances it is just to make that also an exception to our usual method of proceeding and allow the Bill to go forward in the House of Lords by reading it a third time. I beg leave to move, "That the House at its rising do adjourn until Friday next."

Mr. Labouchere—I took a vote on the first reading of the Annuity Bill and was defeated, and I shall therefore not oppose it on the subsequent stage. But there is another question which I would venture to ask the right hon. gentleman. It is this: We have recently seen in authoritative newspapers a statement that there is some species of negotiation going on between the leaders of the present Opposition and her Majesty's Government, and that the Government are about to give certain assurances to the Conservative party that, should they take office, they would not oppose them. ("Oh, oh!" from the Ministerialists below the gangway.) In the *Standard* it is stated that they must do this as patriots, because the Ministers have brought the country into such a deplorable state that they ought to be thankful to any one who gets the country out of that state. (Opposition cheers.) In the *Times* it is stated that Ministers ought to take this course, and I understand that they intend to do it, and that without this course the present Opposition will not take office because the Ministers themselves committed a species of suicide. I think it desirable that these statements should be put at rest at once. We know perfectly well that hon. and right hon. gentlemen opposite during the present session, and especially on last Monday, have done their very best to turn out her Majesty's Ministers. They were warned beforehand that if they did so they would have to accept office. Under these circumstances I would ask the Prime Min ster whether there is any truth in the statements and whether anything could that aid will be afforded to the leaders of the Conservative party to carry on the Government which the Conservative party have afford d to her Majesty's present advisers during the present session. It would set at rest a very strong feeling that is felt in the country on the subject if the right hon. gentleman could give some sort of assurance that these statements, however authoritative they may appear, have no sort of foundation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone—With regard to what has fallen from my hon. friend all I can say is that I have no cognisance of any such communications. I can commit nobody, I can promise nothing, I can refuse nothing. I simply state that I am absolutely without any information. (Ministerial cheers). At the same time, as regards the matter of forms, I may explain that it may be requisite to take a different course with regard to the adjournment to substantially the meaning, however, of it is that no opportunity shall be given for making a House between this and Friday. That is the real object we have in view. We are now going to consider how to perhaps dispose of the Lords' amendments to the Seats Bill; they would be returned in the shape in which they may receive the assent of this House at once to the Lords. From what I hear I think it probable that the House of Lords would deal with them this evening or to-morrow morning. At any rate it is probable the Bill would be in a condition to receive the Royal assent before Friday. (Here Mr. Grosvenor Foster rose and congratulated Mr. Gladstone, and made a communication to him.) I have just received intelligence that the House of Lords has adjorned. (Laughter.) That being so, I have only to say that the original intention will be fulfilled—that there will be no change in our intention.

The motion was agreed to, as was another motion that all Committees should have leave to sit notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

On Friday afternoon in the House of Lords,

The Marquess of Salisbury, who was received with cheers from this Party, said, I rise to ask the noble earl (Granville) if he will consent to one more adjournment to Tuesday. Communications have been going on, but have not yet reached a condition to enable me to make a statement. It would be more convenient that we should adjourn. I wish to make just one observation with respect to that is on the Paper. I am quite aware of the importance as a matter of general business of getting the Redistribution Bill passed so as to enable the local authorities to make the necessary arrangements in respect to the register. But a very serious constitutional question arises upon it. It turns out that the Redistribution Bill positively takes away, when it passes, from this time until November next the power of dissolution (hear, hear). It destroys one set of constituencies.

Lord Granville interposed, and subsequently Lord Kimberley, and ultimately, the further discussion of the topic was postponed until it was reached on the Orders.

In the House of Commons the same evening, Mr. Gladstone said—May I proceed to say that I have had an intimation from Lord Salisbury that it is his intention that a motion should be made in the House of Lords proposing an adjournment of that House until Tuesday next? To that I have replied that I would make a similar motion in the House of Commons. I therefore move that this House at its rising do adjourn until Tuesday.

Mr. Labouchere.—On a previous occasion I asked the right hon. gentleman if there had been any demand for support from this side of the House in the event of the gentlemen opposite taking office. We anticipated that to-day the new writs would be moved for; but so far as we can gather from the public press, they are not to be moved for to-day—not owing to any difficulty which Lord Salisbury finds in forming a Government, but owing to his not having received such assurances as he desired from her Majesty's present Government with regard to the support they would give him in matters of importance. I think I ought to ask the right hon. gentleman whether this is the case or not. There are a very large number of members indeed—I think the majority of us on this side of the House—who very strongly object to any assurances being given to hon. gentlemen opposite in the event of their taking office (Radical cheers). Naturally we should not engage in factious or obstructive proceedings (Opposition cries of "Oh"), as has been done by hon. gentlemen opposite (Radical cheers); and I have no doubt that if any measure be brought in which is for the good and benefit of the country, we shall give it a cordial support. But we claim the right to reserve our judgment as to what we shall do until we see what the right hon. gentlemen opposite do themselves in the responsible position which they have rushed in to assume (oh!). I should also like to ask the right hon gentleman how long these adjournments are to last (hear, hear); because it seems to me if they are to last until right hon. gentlemen opposite obtain the assurances, which we are told they require, we shall go on adjourning and adjourning until November.

Mr. Gladstone.—It is not for me, I think, to answer the final question of my hon. friends as to how long these adjournments are to be repeated, because they depend on circumstances which are not under my control. I do not at all object to his renewal to-day of the question which was put to me on Monday; but I think the short speech which we have heard from him tends to illustrate the difficulties of the situation, and to show how slippery is the ground on which we tread when we talk of Party assurances. My hon. friend says that he and the majority of hon. members on this side of the House, and there I think he spoke truly (loud laughter). I should be very sorry to appear to doubt the veracity of my hon. friend (renewed laughter). What I meant was, that I think he was speaking accurately when he said there were many gentlemen, at any rate on this side of the House, who are exceedingly averse of giving any assurances whatever (Radical cheers). Well, sir, I was somewhat surprised, after hearing my hon. friend lay down that doctrine to hear him proceed himself to give the Party opposite two most important assurances—first, that they might rely upon it as a matter of fact that there would be no factious opposition in the event of their assuming office; and secondly, if they proposed good measures they would receive cordial support (laughter.) It appears to me that my hon. friend has been to-day in one of his most bountiful humours (renewed laughter) and that, consequently, he has made very valuable gifts and promises to hon. gentlemen opposite, of which, I trust, the time will come when they may be able to take advantage (cheers). On Monday I replied to my hon. friend that there had been no communications between Lord Salisbury, who has received the honour of a Commission from Her Majesty to form an Administration, and myself, on the part of the Cabinet that was lately the effectual and responsible Government of the Queen, and that still is in possession of the seals of office. I am not now in a condition to repeat that statement as I then made it. It was true at that time; it would not be true now. I have received certain overtures and request from Lord Salisbury in relation to the subject-matter that has been generally presented to the mind of the hon. member by statements in the public prints. But what I have to say is this, that I can give the assurance to my hon. friend that should there be any result from any correspondence that may have taken place or may take place between Lord Salisbury and myself, that result, and everything relating to that result that it can be material to know would be made public property (cheers). There would be no secret or confidential (cheers) arrangement or understanding of any kind between the two parties in this matter, which I should deem to be wholly unsuited to the character of the situation. From the first moment that I heard of any possibility of communications of this kind, that was the very first view of them that occurred to my mind, and I am bound to say, and I have great satisfaction in saying that Lord Salisbury himself entirely concurs in that view (hear, hear). That being so, I think the House will feel that as far as this matter is concerned they are perfectly safe to be informed. I may go a step further and say that although under very peculiar circumstances an arrangement was made between us and gentlemen having the confidence of the Party opposite with regard to the Seats Bill, and I take this opportunity of thanking the House for the remarkable forbearance and generous exhibition of confidence that distinguished their conduct on that occasion, and by means of which the entire House was enabled to carry through a settlement of a great constitutional question. I think that generosity and confidence would be abused if we attempted to repeat that proceeding on the present occasion (hear, hear). But I have felt that at a time when it has pleased Her Majesty to make known to me communications which she has received from Lord Salisbury, and that has been the only channel through which communications have taken place, he would not be consistent with my duty as an outgoing Minister, as a loyal subject or as a faithful member of the House of Commons to decline to receive or reply to what Her Majesty was pleased to communicate (cheers). The pledges which I have given has not been the result of pressure; but I feel that it is right that absolute publicity should attend any communications of this kind should they come to any result which can possibly have a bearing on public affairs.

The motion was then agreed to, as also was a further motion that all Committees have leave to sit notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

THE QUEEN AND SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

It is understood that the Queen has written an autograph letter to Sir Stafford Northcote thanking him for his long services, and making him the offer of a Peerage. Sir Stafford proceeded to Windsor on Thursday to thank her Majesty for her gracious offer. Sir Stafford Northcote will assume the title of Earl of Iddesleigh and Viscount St. Cyres on his elevation to the Peerage. Sir Stafford owns the manor of Iddesleigh, and a portion of his property connected with his country seat at Pynes is in the parish of St. Cyres.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

THE "Old Hand" who contributes London letters to the *Liverpool Daily Post* says:—Mr. Gladstone has made a formal written communication to those to whom it concerns that he would continue to lead till the end of the session. And he added something like these words: "I see no reasons that require me to alter my intentions as to my ultimate course." It will be generally felt that this is not a very strong or irrevocable form of refusal. Great pressure, public and private, will be brought to bear to induce him to give way. The enormous benefit of his commanding power during the struggle in the country, and his intimate private friends believe that to that pressure he will yield. The London correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a proposal is promoted for the preparation of what may be called a sort of monster memorial to Mr. Gladstone, to be signed by representatives of all the Liberal bodies throughout the kingdom, imploring him not to abandon the leadership of the party, at all events still the new Parliament is upon its legs. Mr. Gladstone still talks of retiring, but his own colleagues do not believe that he will persist in this intention. "I am going to a comfortable rest," one of them is credited with having said, "and there will be no need of memorials."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S APPOINTMENT.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* declares in Lord Randolph Churchill's appointment Lord Salisbury has already made one false step and asks, "What is the inevitable inference from the appointment of Lord R. C. to this, that at St. Petersburg all hope of a good and honest understanding between Russia and England is believed to be at an end. No later than last month Lord Randolph exhausted the powers of vituperation in denouncing the Russian Government:—'Lord Randolph Churchill spoke of the conduct of Russia as a long and uninterrupted tissue of treachery, fraud, and falsehood. And he spoke of a Great Power with which we are not at all anxious to further prolong the matter, or to seek more glory than they have already won. At the same time they fear that if the Conservatives come into power, the whole question will be reopened. Mr. Gladstone's concessions repudiated, and war ultimately rendered inevitable. This would not suit the Russian diplomatists, as it would throw them into the background and put the matters again into the hands of the military party. The military element is continually on the alert for another opportunity of taking action. It is from this source undoubtedly that we get the persistent rumours which are still constantly circulated here, that Abdurahman Khan has been assassinated and that Afghanistan is in open revolt. Nothing would better meet the wishes of this faction than the realization of this report and the prospect of interference in the Ameer's dominions.

The defeat of the Gladstone Ministry (writes the same correspondent later on) has happened very unexpectedly for Russia, at a time when St. Petersburg society was dispersed into the suburbs for summer relaxation, and when M. de Giers was in hopes of shortly concluding the Afghan frontier negotiations, and of being able to go abroad again on a visit to his invalid daughter. The Afghan difficulty had almost ceased to occupy public attention, and most Russians regarded the course of negotiations as virtually out of further flanger. The subject is now being energetically revived in the Press. Most of the newspapers are very much exercised to explain to their readers the real causes and consequences of the downfall of the Liberal Cabinet, and if the Russian Foreign Office shared in any way the dark forebodings of such journals as the *Novoe Vremya* and the *Novosti*, England would be only have to look forward to the utter collapse of the negotiations and the inevitable outbreak of war. Nothing will yet convince these, and, indeed, most of the other newspapers, that the new Salisbury Cabinet will succeed in carrying the negotiations through to an amicable and final settlement. The *Novoe Vremya* says:—"It is not to be doubted that the appearance of a Salisbury-Churchill Cabinet in England will be the signal for the commencement of the active policy in Central Asia and the Balkan Peninsula." In the opinion of this journal the most essential questions of policy in Europe, Asia, and Egypt will be re-adjusted by the new Cabinet, and in view of the known Russophobist opinions of its members, it behoves the Gov rnment of Russia to become more exacting in proportion to the increased danger of having to deal with a Government whose disposition in regard to Russia cannot be depended upon with the same certainty as in the case of its predecessor.

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Semi-official organs like the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* maintain a strict reserve, offering their readers judicious extracts from English newspapers rather than translations from the indiscreet anti-English columns of Russian contemporaries. The following extracts from one or two of the latter will convey some idea of how certain intelligent and perhaps influential classes regard the impending change of Ministry. Their undisguisedly hostile opinions are, of course, not supposed to be in any way shared by those who are directing the negotiations on the Afghan frontier question, but there is little doubt that the military party and their adherents are anxious to take further action to forestall the expected opposition of the new English Ministry and protect their prospective positions on the Heri-Rud and the Murghab from all the injury which they fear from a revival of English Conservative policy.

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The announcement that Sir P. Lumsden remained Boundary Commissioner in spite of his public strictures on Russia gave some offence here in influential quarters and the recent anti-Russian speeches of Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill are much referred to as proofs of what Russia may expect from the new Ministry.

On June 16 the correspondent says:—"The report, published in a Conservative journal, that the new Cabinet intends to resume negotiations at the point where they were interrupted by the defeat of the Liberal Government, and to conduct them in the same spirit and in accordance with the propositions made by Mr. Gladstone, is treated with evident scepticism, as a ruse intended to allay disquietude in the public mind in England and to influence the impending elections. Once firmly established in office, the Conservative Government, it is argued here, will always be able to find a pretext for pursuing its anti-Russian policy in Central Asia. The *Novoe Vremya* considers that if the British Government wishes to bring the frontier negotiations to a satisfactory and speedy termination, it must furnish Russia with serious guarantees of good faith, so that the latter Power may not be met with fresh difficulties in Central Asia in the near future. It declares:—"Lord Salisbury knows that the future negotiations on the subject of the frontier cannot retain the same character as they bore when Mr. Gladstone was at the head of affairs. The Russian Government has positively no grounds for putting faith in the alleged peaceable inclinations and friendliness of the Marquis, simply for the reason that he finds it convenient temporarily to place the Afghan question in the background."

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna, June 15, publishes an important letter from St. Petersburg, evidently semi-official, in which the situation of Russia in regard to the change of Ministry in England is discussed. The writer begins by saying that Russia will not alter her peaceful intentions unless the British Government does so. If the Conservative Cabinet be willing to treat on the basis of the pending negotiations, without pushing forward any fresh demands, Russia will not on her side shift her position in the least. The writer then speaks of the impression produced in St. Petersburg by the fall of the Gladstone Cabinet, and what he says on this subject is curious and unexpected:—

"The foreign policy of the late Cabinet certainly justifies the general discontent felt by the English people, but the world would be deceived if it supposed that Mr. Gladstone's fall caused any general regret in Russia. Mr. Gladstone was neither frankly hostile in his relations with Russia nor steadily pacific. His policy was that of leaving to-day the party to which he inclined on the morrow, and he was himself the originator of petty conflicts which he afterwards allowed to turn to the disadvantage of his own country. Mr. Gladstone's tergiversations and the slowness of his negotiations had ended by creating as much irritation and suspicion in Russia as they did in England, and at present it may be said that only the small section of partisans of 'peace at any price' are sorry that Mr. Gladstone has retired. It is true that Russia may now run the risk of losing some temporary advantages, but such a loss will be set off by the prospect of our being able to enter into some radical explanation with England about Central Asia, and to establish some new combination more durable than that which was and is on the point of being settled. Everybody in Russia recognizes that the combination now in hand is fragile and must be shortlived. The idea, not popular at one time, is beginning to gain ground in Russia that it would be better for Russia, as well as for England, to come frankly to an understanding, substituting for the present delusive and superannuated neutral zone conterminous frontiers, which could be effected by a reasonable division of Afghanistan. This would put a stop to ever-recurring dissensions between the two countries."

It was reported in Liberal circles that the Russian Government have instructed their Ambassador, as soon as the new Government is exercised to explain to their readers the real causes and consequences of the downfall of the Liberal Cabinet, and if the Russian Foreign Office shared in any way the dark forebodings of such journals as the *Novoe Vremya* and the *Novosti*, England would be only have to look forward to the utter collapse of the negotiations and the inevitable outbreak of war. Nothing will yet convince these, and, indeed, most of the other newspapers, that the new Salisbury Cabinet will succeed in carrying the negotiations through to an amicable and final settlement. The *Novoe Vremya* says:—"It is not to be doubted that the appearance of a Salisbury-Churchill Cabinet in England will be the signal for the commencement of the active policy in Central Asia and the Balkan Peninsula." In the opinion of this journal the most essential questions of policy in Europe, Asia, and Egypt will be re-adjusted by the new Cabinet, and in view of the known Russophobist opinions of its members, it behoves the Gov rnment of Russia to become more exacting in proportion to the increased danger of having to deal with a Government whose disposition in regard to Russia cannot be depended upon with the same certainty as in the case of its predecessor.

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THE PRESS ON THE NEW MINISTRY.

ACCORDING to the latest arrangements for the new Ministry, when the mail left, Lord Salisbury was to be Premier and Foreign Secretary; Sir S. Northcote, in the Upper House, President of the Council; Lord R. Churchill, Secretary for India; Sir R. Cross, Secretary for the Home Department; Sir H. Giffard, Lord Chancellor; Earl Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Mr. Gibson, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Cranbrook, Mr. E. Stanhope, Lord G. Hamilton, and Mr. W. H. Smith also were to have seats in the Cabinet. Reuter's telegrams, which have since furnished us with the *pucka* appointments, show either that the speculations of the "home papers" were based on scanty knowledge or that the cards have been somewhat shuffled since.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* considered:—"By acting as Foreign Secretary as well as First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Salisbury will create a new precedent in English politics. This is a new departure in the right direction. Many a time have we urged that our Egyptian difficulties might have been cut short if only Mr. Gladstone, instead of insisting on steering the ship from the shore, could for a short time have replaced Lord Granville at the Foreign Office. We are drifting steadily towards autocracy, and whenever any difficulty is serious the Prime Minister of the day will have to take it on his own shoulders. The democracy trusts no subordinate. Its faith in the idol of the hour, whether it be Gladstone or Beaconsfield or Salisbury, is for the time as implicit and as touching as that of the moujik in the Czar. The foreign policy of the new Government would be Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, and it is therefore right and just that he should carry it out himself, instead of having to trust to the agency of a colleague whose mind would necessarily be more or less of a non-conductor. Lord Salisbury, it is true, is a somewhat dangerous Foreign Minister. But it is only fair to him to remember that before he fell beneath the baneful glamour of Lord Beaconsfield he looked at foreign policy with an enlightened eye. It is true that the Lord Salisbury of Berlin was a very different man from the Lord Salisbury of Constantinople; but as Lord Salisbury has changed once, he may change again. The fumes of the Jingo debauch of 1878 have long since passed off, and he may once more speak the words of truth and soberness. It is true that he talked foolishly and recklessly about Russia a few weeks since, but that is the chronic ailment of his party. And it ought not to be forgotten that he spoke sensibly and well concerning the madness of undertaking to defend the Indian frontier on the further side of Afghanistan."

The *World* attributes the acceptance of office by the Conservative leaders rather to the importunities of their followers than the dictates of their own judgment. "The victory of last Monday was received on the front Opposition bench with dismay, and when Lord Salisbury heard of it next morning he was intensely vexed. The truth is that it was never intended to defeat the Government, but only to inflict on them a severe and damaging blow. The Conservatives, however, fell into a nice little trap laid for them by the Government. The Liberal Whip, in spite of Lord R. Grosvenor's statement, made no real effort to win. It is now quite clear that the Government preferred defeat on the Budget to disruption; and, as a matter of policy, they have acted with great sagacity. They have at least restored an apparently united Government, and the differences which existed in the Cabinet will not extend to the party. The retirement of the Government now will enable the Liberal party to fight the General Election with enormous advantage. The fate of the Ministry depends on the House of Commons. If the Tory Government are content with carrying on and winding up the necessary business of the Session, the Liberals will give them no trouble. It is so manifestly the interest of the Liberals to instal the Tories for a short time in office, that they will do everything in their power to assist them through the Session. The Nationalists and the Moonlighters are the persons who will most certainly benefit from the crisis. Whether the Tories come in or the Liberals go back, there will be no Coercion Bill. The weeks which must be lost over the crisis will alone render it impossible to pass such a Bill unless Parliament sits till September. The experiment of governing Ireland without coercion must therefore be tried. After all perhaps this is the best thing that can happen. If there should be an outburst of crime in the winter, the Radicals will not be able to deny the necessity of passing severe and exceptional measures.

The *Daily News* says:—It seems to us an ignominious thing for a new Minister to approach his opponents with a humble request for toleration. We think it would be a very mischievous thing if such a petition were favourably received. If party government is to be abolished, let us know where we are and what we are to have instead of it. But while it exists these compacts are pernicious and absurd. If Mr. Gladstone were to declare that he would not oppose the new Budget he could not bind the whole Liberal party. But if it were even so, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer would have no check upon him of any sort, except the remote chance of his own party being driven to rebellion.

The *Standard* says:—"Mr. Gladstone is not expected to co-operate in securing whatever is proposed, but to abstain from opposing it; and especially in the matter of finance he is desired to preserve this friendly neutrality. We cannot help believing that Mr. Gladstone's scruples will not prove insuperable. But we are not disposed to assume that the Conservative Ministers will despair of doing their duty because their opponents decline to give them reasonable facilities. It is conceivable that Mr. Gladstone feels sore about finance. To help his adversary over the ditch into which he tumbled himself may be putting a strain on charity and good nature. Especially may the titular head of the Liberal party have hesitation about identifying himself with any other tax than that on beer and spirits. But Lord Salisbury meets him something very much more than half-way.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"The two statesmen who so patriotically and honourably arranged the Constitutional disputes of last autumn are not likely, we should think, to fail in the much simpler task of mutual accommodation on which they are now engaged. Surely the way of compromise could be found. The late Government must be prepared to satisfy all the reasonable requirements of their successors in this behalf."

The *Morning Post* says:—"The hesitation of Mr. Gladstone and his followers, under these circumstances, to stage what they intend to do is simply astonishing. On the first blush it seems as if they would neither govern themselves nor allow any one else to do so. Whatever happens, it seems impossible to expect or desire that Lord Salisbury's demands should be withdrawn."

The *Morning Advertiser* says:—"The minority Government has a right, when the Cabinet of the majority scuttles out of office for its own convenience, to take securities for the proper conduct of affairs, and no one will blame the Conservative leaders for requiring from their opponents specific agreements in regard to those measures which, by common consent, are essential."

The *Freeman's Journal* accepted Lord Carnarvon as a neutral Viceroy, and therefore a great improvement on his predecessor. The *Dublin Express* expresses great satisfaction at the Irish Administration as now proposed.

A LETTER FROM THE MAHDI.

FURTHER information has been received from Suakim, which leads to the belief that the garrison of Cassala, which was reported to have surrendered or been defeated, is still holding out. Dongola is now almost evacuated. Besides our troops, more than

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

THE chief topic in commercial circles is still the weather question. Last Friday there was every appearance of steady rain having set in, but the indications proved delusive and although the prevailing wind is from the South West, and the telegrams show that from Ceylon up to Rutnagiri the rainfall has been heavy and continuous, we are only getting occasional light showers here, registering 3½ inches for the week, and bringing the total up to about 7 inches, as compared with 15 inches last year, and an average of about 25 inches for the same period of the previous twenty years. Fortunately this deficiency does not extend over the entire country, the dry tract comprising only parts of Guzerat and Kattiwar, Khandeish, West Berar, the Deccan and Southern Mahratha country; but these include the districts on this side of India, which previous experience shows to be most liable to draught, and constitute an area sufficiently large to create anxiety. Up to the present time there has not perhaps been any irretreivable damage done, but every day now on which the rains hold off places the monsoon crops of food grains more in jeopardy, whilst a considerable portion of the Cotton crop will have the disadvantage of a late start if nothing worse. The effect of this state of things on business is necessarily adverse. For a day or two when it looked as if a change in the weather had really been established, a more hopeful feeling was apparent, but in the main our import markets have been dull and dragging, dealers naturally enough being afraid to commit themselves to forward operations. Exports on the other hand have been firm but inactive. The home accounts have shown a shade more strength, and this coupled with anticipations of poor crops in the coming season has rendered holders of produce very chary about selling; moreover supplies of our chief staples, Cotton, Wheat and Linseed are daily getting into smaller compass. Freights are very dull, current quotations being, for Liverpool, 18s. 9d. Wheat, £1 Measurement, and for Continental Ports £1-2-6. If these are the rates ruling after an interruption in the supply of tonnage by the late block in the Suez Canal, it may be inferred we shall see increased weakness now that steamers are coming in pretty freely. Money is very easy and gives every sign of becoming still easier. Government Paper strengthened by that and the announcement that there will be no Rupee loan this year has advanced 1½ to 1¾ per cent. on the week, but shares are not active, the cheapness of money being insufficient to counterbalance unfavorable feeling engendered by the absence of rain. For our local Spinning and Weaving concerns the outlook is the reverse of encouraging as the promise at the moment is of dear Cotton and possible, but a poor demand for the manufactured article.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta reduced their official minimum rate of discount on Thursday last from 5 to 4 per cent., which continues to be the level of the Bank of Bombay, although outside, money at call is not worth more than 2 per cent. And now that there is no likelihood of Government coming into the market as borrowers, the probabilities are that we shall see if not lower rates, money in more plentiful supply, as with general business stagnant and speculation at a standstill the means of employing funds are comparatively restricted.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposit at H.O.	.....	Inc.	Rs. 7,77,04
Do. do. branches	.....	Dec.	„ 1,62,610
Other Deposits	.....	Inc.	„ 17,58,312
Govt. Securities	.....	Dec.	„ 31,862
Loans	.....	Dec.	„ 1,76,959
Bills Discounted	.....	Inc.	„ 1,29,361
Cash with Correspondents	.....	Inc.	„ 33,759
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	Inc.	„ 20,32,982

The proportion of Cash to Liabilities is thus 67 per cent, an exceptionally strong position.

EXCHANGE.—We closed last Monday at the level of 1s. 6 27-32d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 7d. for 3 months Credits, but owing to firm accounts from Calcutta, an advance of 1-32d. was established in private paper on Mail-day. No further movement occurred until Thursday, when a rise of 1-32d. took place all round making demand Bank Bills 1s. 6¾d., 3 months Credits 1s. 7d. at this level with almost nothing in the shape of private paper offering, remitters came out as comparatively free buyers, and on Friday Credits were saleable at a reduction of 1-32d. Saturday brought a further decline of 1-32d. both in buying and selling rates, and no quotable change having taken place to-day, closing quotations must be given as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand			..Is. 6 27-32d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		..Is. 6 13-16d. „
Do.	3 months' sight	.....	Is. 6 29-32d. „
Do.	4 „	.....	Is. 6 15-16d. „
Do.	6 „	.....	Is. 7d. „
Credits	3 „	.....	Is. 7d. „
Do.	6 „	.....	Is. 7¼d. „
Documents	3 „	.....	Is. 7 1-32d. „
Do.	6 „	.....	Is. 7 5-32d. „
France	3 „	.....	2·01 „
Do.	6 „	.....	2·03 „

At these quotations the market is not firm at the close, on the contrary whilst the banks are willing buyers they are by no means keen sellers, and we should say the tendency pointed to lower figures in the course of the next day or two. That such should be the case in the face of the announcement of a sterling loan for £35,00,000 in London, affords strong proof of the inherent weakness of the position, and we adhere to our expressed opinion that whatever the temporary fluctuations may be, the value of the rupee has yet to see a much lower point before any permanent level can be reached.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very active throughout the week, and closes to an advance of 1/8 in Fours, and 1/8 per cent. in Fours-and-a-half. When writing our last weekly report the market was temporarily depressed by the monthly settlement, and on Mail day Fours recovered from Rs. 97⅛ to Rs. 98⅛. No practical change took place until Thursday, when the news that a 3 per cent. loan for 3½ millions sterling had been advertised in London, created quite an excitement under the influence of which the price advanced from Rs. 99 to Rs. 99½. On Friday business was done at Rs. 99⅝ although the quotation at the close was only Rs. 99 5 16, and on Saturday a further rise to Rs. 99¾ to ⅞ was established. To-day the inquiry has not been quite so active, and after opening at Rs. 99¾ we cannot to be the close quote buyers for cash over Rs. 99½. Fours-and-a-half have steadily advanced from Rs. 100⅛ to Rs. 102.

According to a telegram from Simla which appears in the columns of a contemporary this morning, the financial requirements of Government for the current year are:—

Annual loan for Public Works	.....	350 lakhs.
Expenditure on War preparations	...	284 „
Total	...	634 „

Which will be provided for as follows:—

Savings in Expenditure	.....	180 „
Temporary diversion of Annual Famine Grant	.....	75 „
Loan for 3½ Millions Sterling	.....	379 „
Total	...	634 „

This estimate is based on the loan being taken up at the advertised minimum of £85 per cent., and reduced to rupees at the current rate of exchange—safe enough figures for purposes of calculation in the meantime. And doubtless advocates of the policy of borrowing in Gold regard the operation on these line as perfectly satisfactory holders of Government Paper no doubt entertaining like views. There is however another way of looking at the matter not perhaps quite so satisfactory. Borrowing on the basis of 3 per cent. at an issue price of £85 is equivalent to 3½ per cent. per annum, and £3-10 at to-day's rate of exchange is Rs. 45, so that the result for the country is equivalent to a silver loan in India at 4½ per cent. provided the principal can be ultimately remitted at the present value of the rupee. The probability of being able to do that depends on the future of Silver and that again will not be improved by India piling up her gold liabilities year by year. One of the chief arguments hitherto used by those in favor of borrowing in sterling is the improvement which would at once take place in exchange, but as we have already remarked above, we have had the experience during the past week of a decline in the value of the rupee following the announcement of a 3½ Million sterling loan. To have obtained the money in this country might have meant a 4 per cent. loan being issued at 90, but even at that the operation would have been on a sounder basis, in the long run.

SHARES.—The unfavourable aspect of the monsoon coupled with the prospect of dearer Cotton is exercising a depressing influence on *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares which have undergone a general decline during the past few days. It has generally been understood that the bulk of the mills have earned no dividends during the six months ending on 30th June, but notwithstanding that buyers were induced to operate at the low values previously current in the hope of a better state of things prevailing during the coming half year. Now that prospects so far from improving are rather tending the other way it is no matter for surprise that holders are anxious to get out at a time when cheap money is in favor of the market. The decline during the week has been Rs. 50 in Madras United and Ripon, Rs. 25 in Bombay United, City, Queen, and Victoria, Rs. 20 in Hyderabad and Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Alliance, Khutao Muckoonjee and Western India and Rs. 5 in most other concerns. *Press* shares are very steady, Berars being Rs. 10, and Akbar Rs. 25 higher other companies unchanged. In *Banks* Bank of Bombay have recovered Rs. 7½ during the week to Rs. 750, Nationals and Agras are firm, but unchanged. In the *Miscellaneous* list movements are few, Bombay Burmah Trading are Rs. 125 in old, and Rs. 30 in new shares higher. Kemp and Co., Ld., have advanced to Rs. 335, Flour Mills are all firm, Bombay at Rs. 660, Baptys at Rs. 220, Western India at Rs. 147.

PIECE-GOODS feel perhaps more than any other market the adverce influence of the late monsoon. Not so much in current business from the bazaar as in the matter of orders for future shipment, which are being held back by dealers until they can see more clearly how the season is likely to go. As regards the future indeed other influences at the moment are of little account as compared with how the rains may turn out, and so long as they hold off we must be prepared for a very quiet state of things.

During the week the clearances from the bazaar have not been large the general estimate being about 2,200 packages, but prices have not given way at all. On the contrary the temporary cessation of imports owing to the stoppage of traffic in the Suez Canal enabled sellers to obtain an occasional advance in some descriptions, 8¼ lb shirtings for instance being partially ⅛ anna, 10 lb. 50 inch 1 to 2 annas per piece higher. Other. kinds may be called nominally unchanged.

TWIST.—For English Yarns we make no alteration in prices, and but a limited extent of business has been doing. *Local* Spinnings on the other hand are a trifle better on the strength of improved advices from China. The business of the week is estimated at about 4,500 packages and prices are 1-16 anna per lb. higher in 10s. 16s. and 20s.

METALS.—*Copper* is reported firmer from home and is As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. higher here. Braziers on the spot being worth Rs. 36. In *Yellow Metal* we also quote an advance of As. 4, Braziers being now Rs. 29½ per cwt. *Iron* is generally quiet and unchanged, but Swedish Bars are partially Rs. 1 per candy lower.

COAL.—We have not heard of any actual business this week, but in the absence of any more forced sales we would quote prices about Rs. 1 per ton better say Rs. 14 8 for Davison's Rs. 15 for Cardiff alongside to arrive.

COTTON.—The Liverpool telegrams have shown rather more firmness latterly, but so far it does not appear to have been productive of any improvement in the demand for Surats for shipment. Exporters at all events have not been in the market here to any extent, and the business of the week beyond the purchases of the local mills would not total more than a few hundred bales. Prices practically are unchanged. Omras may perhaps be called Re. 1 lower while Dholleras are as much higher, but the latter is explained by the local demand.

Irrespective of prices, native holders as a rule are not disposed to sell their stocks, as not only are they believers in higher prices later on in any case, but they take a very desponding view of the prospects of the next crop owing to the absence of rain. Bengals have no doubt had a good start, and from East Berar the advices are also favourable, but elsewhere the rainfall has been too light to admit of sowing and at the best we have now a backward commencement to count upon.

The following detailed statement of the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the six months ending on the 30th ultimo as compared with the corresponding period of last year may prove interesting:—

Growths.	1885. Bales.	1884. Bales.
Dholleras	2,91,378	3,11,690
Broach	1,38,934	1,60,971
Hinganghat	2,322	5,812
Berar	1,45,539	1,66,535
Khandesh	91,273	1,30,771
Barsee	55,618	88,182
Bengals	1,23,113	1,61,628
Westerns	6,226	29,685
Compta and Dharwar	65,087	1,11,956
Scind	24,638	39,013
Persian	14,200	14,182
Other Sorts	1,948	1,589
Total	9,54,156	14,77,012

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For the week B	9,649	6,540	5,628
Since 1st January B	959,122	1,183,925	1,477,912
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week B	22,110	22,475	31,632
Since 1st January B	645,359	1,072,998	1,110,097
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week B	2,545	2,601	1,243
Since 1st January B	46,703	73,808	59 995

The following are to-day's quotations for fullpressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		per lb. Candy.	C. &F.
Omra, Fully Good,	Ready	Rs. 197	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 192	= 4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 184	= 4 13-32d.
Julgaum, Good	do.	„ 185	= 4 7-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 189	= 4 5-16d.
Broach, Good	do.	„ 208	= 4 31-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	do.	„ 208	= 4 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 203	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 198	= 4¼.
Ginned Dharwar, Good	do.	„ 200	= 1 25-32d.
Westerns, Good	do.	„ 193	= 4¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 187	= 4¼d.

WHEAT.—With comparatively light supplies from the districts latterly and for a time firmer advices from home, sellers of Wheat have shown great firmness, and favoured by an easier tendency in Freights and Exchange have been able to obtain an advance of As. 8 to As. 12 per candy. We now quote No. 1 Soft White Pessy Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26½, Jubbulpore Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24½, Red Pessy Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 24½ to Rs. 25½, Laskari Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22, Kuatha Rs. 20½ to Rs. 21 per candy bazaar terms. At the close the market is not strong, private advices specially from the Continent being weaker again.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has ruled very firm during the week and closes at Rs. 6-1 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is quiet but steady, and we quote Yellow Guzerat Rs. 6, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 4-14½ per cwt.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

		1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	163,153	195,326	155,119
„ Since 1st Jan.	„	6,313,774	4,791,639	6,502,336
Linseed—For the week	„	32,143	32,939	54,858
„ Since 1st Jan.	„	4,171,796	3,379,469	3,475,959
Rapeseed—For the week	„	65,199	6,190	...
„ Since 1st Jan.	„	1,152,572	834,190	...
Gingelly—For the week	„	336	373	351
„ Since 1st Jan.	„	904,275	784,601	939,418

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TREVOR—June 29, at Darjeeling, Mabel Mary, wife of Colonel Salusbury T. Trevor Royal Engineers, aged 43.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1885.

WE reprinted a few days ago a letter in which Mr. Wilfred Blunt thanked Lord Randolph Churchill for his clear statement of Conservative policy on the burning questions of the day, Indian, Irish, and Egyptian. With regard to India his lordship had stated that the necessity of an inquiry into the working of the Indian Government is urgent. Mr. Blunt considered that declaration, and the fact that Lord Randolph had determined to support Mr. Slagg's motion, to be more fruitful of hope than anything which had happened during the past year. The fall of the Gladstone Ministry prevented Mr. Slagg's motion, which was to have come on the next day, from being taken; which is a pity, for the new Secretary of State, if the Ministerial catastrophe had been deferred for forty-eight hours, would have been able to deliver himself, while still free from the trammels of high office, of his most uncompromising opinion of the shortcomings and backslidings of the Indian Government. The world would have had a racy speech on a tempting theme, and the Conservative party would have had an Indian programme which we might all hope they would endeavour to live up to during their term of office, whether short or long. The seconding of Mr. Slagg's motion, if it had actually become a *fait accompli*, would have necessarily committed the present Secretary of State to the sweeping away of the India Council. Few men in India who do not themselves look forward to ending their days smoking the pipe of reflection as one of that select body of very experienced officials, would object to the whole institution being improved out of existence. Mr. Slagg would replace the India Council by a committee composed of members of Parliament, chosen by ballot. As the honourable members would hardly ask to be paid, the new machinery would certainly be much more economical than that which now exists. As at this moment the saving of ten rupees a month in the salary of a chuprasee is a matter of imperial necessity, the economy which could be effected by sending the members of the Secretary of State's Council to the right about would not be despised. Had the new Secretary of State been committed to this particular development of the policy of retrenchment and reform, all India, including the Government thereof, would have been mightily pleased. A costly and useless drag would be in a fair way of removal, and Indian questions would have a prospect of being decided upon in accordance with present requirements, instead of being considered solely in regard to the traditions of the officialism of a past day.

No one in this country gives himself up to grief at the loss of Lord Kimberley. He was credited with a degree of good-nature which interfered with the duty of keeping his Council in its place. Certain influential persons in that body overbore the late Secretary of State, and the Government of India was often foiled in the endeavour to overcome the *vis inertiæ* at the India Office, even when Lord Kimberley himself seemed to take a reasonable view of the requirements of the country. If we have to confess to a feeling of some regret that Lord Randolph Churchill was prevented by the fates from pronouncing at length his views for Indian reform, there is some consolation to be found in the fact which a Radical London newspaper somewhat spitefully insists upon, that the new Secretary of State will find himself at once "weighted with his Council." This is a thing to thank God for, in the opinion of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "The India Council may be trusted to supply ballast to keep the new Secretary tolerably straight. There is a good deal of routine work to do also at the India Office, and anything that keeps Lord Randolph busy diminishes *pro tanto* the opportunities for mischief which tempt him into incessant extravagances." If this prove to be the case there will certainly be a row in the India Office. It is one thing for the Council to keep Lord Kimberley "tolerably straight," and quite another to attempt to perform the same kindness for Lord Randolph Churchill. The attempt to do anything of the kind would only hasten the needed reform, and make it the more drastic. The journal from which we have quoted appears to have had a glimmering of this aspect of the subject, for it adds that "it is impossible to say what wild flights the young dictator of the Cabinet may not aspire to take, but it is improbable that he will make any ambitious experiment on Indian affairs. He knows nothing about them, and he cares, if possible, even less." Well, we shall see. The new Secretary of State must be judged by what he does, and not by what his adversaries assert.

The decision to re-occupy the Province of Dongola gives new interest to the question of our attitude in Egypt. In his letter to Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Blunt gives prominence to his approval of his lordship's declaration of Conservative policy in regard to Egypt. Mr. Blunt indicates his own view of what constitutes the best policy for Egypt, but it is a little difficult to reconcile it with Lord Randolph's latest declaration, that the Conservative party desires to "accentuate" our position in Egypt. Mr. Blunt's belief is that the regeneration of Egypt is to be found by connecting the law with the religious belief of the Mussulman inhabitants, and sanctioning it by religious authority, by England assuming the sole protection of Egypt, and the protection also of general Mahomedan interests, the Sultan being taken into confidence, peace made with the Mahdi, and Arabi recalled. This is a programme which would carry us into unknown latitudes. It might result in our finding ourselves at the head of a Mussulman combination against Christendom—a *rôle* which Christian England will never undertake. But in what does this programme resemble Lord Randolph Churchill's? The latter, it is true, contemplates the dismissal of Tewfik and the recall of the exiles from Ceylon. Besides these minor points, Lord Randolph advocates "the resuscitation of the National party, the formation of a genuine popular government, at the head of which shall be placed the prince, either native or European, as you will, who shall be, in deed and in truth, constitutional, enlightened, and just. I advocate a great rearrangement of the Egyptian National Debt, and clean sweep of the debts of the victimised, the bankrupt, and the ruined fellaheen. I advocate the placing of Egypt under the guarantee and guardianship of united Europe, so that no one single Power shall be able to exercise its superior influence over another, so that collective authority shall restrain individual ambition." Clearly there is all the difference in the world between placing Egypt under the sole protection of England, as Mr. Blunt proposes, and the plan of organising a strong popular government, and placing the country under the guardianship of united Europe, so that no single Power shall exercise a predominant influence there. The other points referred to are mere details. The heart of the matter is whether Egypt shall be under a British protectorate, or be placed under the guardianship of all Europe. Lord Randolph Churchill's view admits of no doubt whatever. "You will be told," he says, "that Egypt is the high-road to India, and that Britain must hold it at all cost; this is a terrible and widespread delusion. Similar delusions have before now led astray the foreign policy of this country." Yet the first act of the new Government of which his lordship is an influential member, is the re-occupation of the Province of Dongola, which of course means a prospective resumption of the expedition to Khartoum. This certainly does not look as if the new Secretary of State were able to impose his very decided views of the policy est adapted for Egypt on his colleagues.

THE cultivators of the Punjab, unlike those of Bombay, seem to avail themselves to a large extent of the agricultural advances offered to them by Government. In the Bombay Presidency somehow the system has yet failed to work satisfactorily. The reason assigned for this in last year's Administration Report was that the cultivators were more or less in the hands of money-lenders, who were sure to press for payment if their clients attempted to escape from their hands by borrowing from Government. Be the reason what it may, it is a fact that in four of the five Gazerat Collectorates no advances were made to the cultivators, while in the rest of the Presidency, with the exception of buying seeds and cattle, very little advantage was taken of the Government offer of advances. In the Punjab, on the contrary, as is apparent from the Administration Report for 1883-84, the system has shown such signs of expansion that the agricultural future of that province has a good outlook. During the year under review the advances made for agricultural improvements amounted to Rs 3,75,777, or over a lakh more than the amount advanced the previous year. The Report states that in four years an increase of about 700 per cent. has been noticed, "and the increase does not yet appear to have reached its limit." But the extent to which these advances are utilised in each district of the Province varies considerably. Mooltan alone absorbs quite a third of the total amount. What is noticeable about these advances is that the most considerable portion of the whole amount was evidently devoted to permanent agricultural improvements. Only an infinitesimal portion of it was expended in the purchase of seed grains, while the amount which went towards the purchase of bullocks, though nearly a quarter of the whole, was less than it was in the previous year. That no difficulty was experienced in recovering almost the whole amount of the loans is a very healthy sign.

THE Calcutta *Englishman* endorses, with one reservation only, the protest which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has made against the unfairness of the Government of India in refusing to guarantee the Port Trust loan, and of the Secretary of State in excluding them from the London money market. The reservation does not affect the main question, but it is founded upon a misconception of one interesting element in the case, and it is as well to point it out. The Bombay Chamber have never, as the *Englishman* supposes, complained that "no difficulty is made in guaranteeing a loan three times as large for the rival port of Calcutta." The strength of their memorial seems to us to consist in the lightness with which it deals with this secondary matter, and the care which is taken to rest the case directly upon its own merits. As a matter of fact, the phrase "rival ports," to which our contemporary very properly takes exception, does not occur in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, the framers of which are too shrewd tacticians to unnecessarily introduce the element of local jealousy and local rivalry into the discussion. But the error of the Calcutta paper does not end here. It goes on to argue that inasmuch as the Bombay Port Trust already owes to Government 368¾ lakhs, while Calcutta owes only 48¼ lakhs, the latter port has to receive a good deal 'more than it has hitherto got from Government before it is on a level with Bombay. This is a specious argument, but it will be thrown away on this side of India at any rate, where the conditions under which the Bombay Port Trust were made indebted to the Government of India are pretty well remembered. One has only to recall the name of the Elphinstone foreshore property—about the purchase of which a Calcutta merchant, Mr. Birkmyre, in a paper recently published by the Cobden Club, says that a responsible Council could never have obtained sanction for buying at Rs. 1,000 a share, when the selling price was only Rs. 330—to throw at once into a strong light the weakness of any argument founded upon the indebtedness which the Port Trust incurred in coming into possession of that property. The Trustees have very strongly put it to the Government that the Trust was started with a debt of 211 lakhs, "in the incurring of which they had no voice." It is this *damnosa hæreditas*, oddly enough, which the Calcutta paper mistakes for a blissful inheritance—a favour which should go in reduction of any claim which Bombay may advance for being treated on the same footing as the other city. However, this is not a point of primary importance. We in Bombay have our own view as to the thanks which we owe to the Government of India in the matter of these loans, and we can well understand why the Government has never given them the place in the argument that our contemporary has assigned to them. We are quite content to have so influential an admission in Calcutta itself that our complaints are well-founded, and that the Trustees and Chamber are right in the view they have taken.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

WE cannot be said to be living under the Salisbury dispensation yet; for, although the new Conservative Ministry has been formed, its formal entry into office has been delayed by the attempt of the Prime Minister to obtain from the leaders of the Liberal party a distinct assurance that they will not make use of their forces in the present House of Commons to defeat the financial arrangements which the Conservatives proposed to make for the year. The nature of these arrangements was indicated by me, I think, in my letter of last week. The Conservatives will not bring forward any scheme of indirect taxation to replace the increased duties on beer and spirits, but will carry over to next year the balance of the deficit left uncovered by the increase in the income tax and the suspension of the sinking fund. This is clearly the only thing to be done at so late a season of the year, for Parliament cannot get to work again, after the re-election of the new Ministers, till the beginning of July. Besides, a Government representing a minority of the House of Commons could not hope to carry such a Budget as it considers fair to all interests, Mr. Chamberlain having already announced in the name of the Liberal party—though no doubt he presumes too much in venturing to speak in their name—that the Conservatives will "perjure" themselves if they do not propose an increase in the duty on tea, and that such a proposal will meet with his unrelenting opposition. In ordinary circumstances, the new Government might, if beaten on its Budget, make a provisional arrangement, and dissolve Parliament forthwith. But this course is now impossible, as the appeal to the country must be postponed till the new electors have been placed on the register, that is to say, till the end of November at the earliest. The peculiar circumstances of the case, therefore, justify Lord Salisbury in asking the forbearance of the majority in the House of Commons if he proposes to hold over the deficit, or a larger proportion of it than Mr. Childers intended to hold over, till next year. The question is one of detail rather than of principle, the outgoing Ministers having themselves abandoned, so far as the year 1885 is concerned, the immutable financial canon that each year ought to pay its own way; so that the reluctance of the Liberal leaders to give their successors the pledge asked for can only be explained by the factious anxiety of the Radicals to make the Conservative Ministers figure before the country as the authors of an unpopular Budget. This difficulty will, however, be surmounted. If Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will give no guarantee of fair play, Lord Salisbury will, I have no doubt, still take office, relying on the dissension of his opponents, on the anxiety of all moderate men that the Conservatives should be allowed to conduct the business of the country till the constituencies can give a final verdict as to which of the two political parties enjoys their confidence, and on the disinclination of everybody except a few extreme Radicals to create intolerable confusion by provoking a fresh Ministerial crisis next month. I suspect that by this time, although I have not heard any news to-day, Mr. Gladstone has given up the seals of office, and that Lord Salisbury will be able to address the Conservative candidates whom the Lord Mayor has invited to meet him at dinner at the Mansion House to-night in the character of Prime Minister of England.

More curiosity, I must say, has been felt so far as to the personnel than as to the policy of the new Ministry. A good deal of fuss has, of course, hear made by the Radical papers over what they call the revolt of Lord Randolph Churchill against the "old gang" of Lord Beaconsfield's late colleagues who imagined they were always to have a monopoly of places in a Conservative Cabinet. The *Daily News* and *Pall Mall* agree for once in regarding the new Ministry as a Churchill rather than a Salisbury Ministry, Lord Randolph having, they say, bent the Premier to his will and compelled him so to shape his Cabinet as to make the younger noble lord its master. Such an opinion shows a curious ignorance of the personal relationship of members of the new Cabinet to one another. Lord Randolph naturally stood out, as Chamberlain and Dilke did when the Gladstone Administration was formed five years ago, for having a fair share of the good things of office assigned to himself and his friends. But his efforts in this direction, while successful to a certain extent, have affected the composition of the Cabinet much more slightly than I, for one, had anticipated would be the case. Lord Randolph himself becomes Secretary of State for India, an office high enough to satisfy even his ambition, but he will be only one member of a Cabinet of fifteen which is to include all the "old gang" with hardly an exception. Even Sir Richard Cross, who has lost ground terribly during the last few years, is to be Home Secretary once more. Mr. W. H. Smith, too, is to have charge of the War Office. These two ex-Cabinet Ministers were specially obnoxious to the Fourth Party, and it may be supposed that Sir Stafford Northcote has saved them from proscription by consenting to give up the leadership of the House of Commons and to go to the Upper House. Such an act of generous devotion is rare in this selfish age, in which politicians have no bowels and personal rivalries are so intense as to efface every kindly sentiment. The opinion is very general that Lord Salisbury might have shown more hesitation to accept the sacrifice offered by Sir S. Northcote, and to put an end to the dual leadership of the party. It should be remembered, however, that Lord Salisbury is to a great extent at the mercy of the men wh… House … spirits i… for the … more "… is Sir … himself … to the … should … till the … have bee… the Con… sometimes … personal … verted th… honourable… It can ha… suggested t… Stafford of t… which he h… Secretaryshi… of the Hou… finances of t… Hicks-Beach, … still chafe un… it is so gentle, of h… the lower House, Sir … political personage of … papers speak of him … "warming pan," and … aside at the noble… Randolph is of this … may find ere long he … estimate of the pliabili… ter. I have had … the last twelve month… with the new leader, … on a Committee of the… which holds very frequ… say that Sir Michael Hic… strong will, who is not at… made use of by anybody… business, industrious, rea… with an unusual talent… rare thing to find a pub… cially on the Conservat… up his time, with the … to the consideration of … statesmen affect to regar… He has neither hum… though a fluent and … speaker, he has none of … which Lord Randolph … audience. But, if he c… will command obedience … fancies that he can play … he may be surprised som… caught a Tartar. Anoth… that the "new blood" a… consists of such men a… Mr. E. Stanhope, Mr. G… Giffard, who will join the… very quickly any attem… part to ride roughshod … report was current the … Secretary of State had sti… of his friend Sir Henry … but such a promotion … ridiculous. If Sir H. … Secretaryship for Foreign … that he has been very … knows yet what is to be… has been spoken of for … but his standing in … justify such an appointme… to be given to Mr. Webste… the Attorney-Generalship… would probably prefer a p… not be surprised if he w… Chief Secretaryship for I… tinguished men have fo… Mr. Arthur Balfour has … accept. The new Minis… several of the most distin… tives even being in fa… Mr. Gorst, who has ha… with the Parnellites, mi… take charge of Irish bu… Lieutenant will be Lor… weak character, but kind… under the new *régime* of … be may prove strong eno… at all events, satisfact… Carnarvon nor Lord L… with the management of … in which great firmness … new appointments to the… Office are also satisfacto… Lord George Hamilton… ministrators. The su… Churchill for Lord Kim… in India; but I should … relished at the India Of… make the members of … lively tune.

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PROPOSALS have lately been made to the Madras Government with a view to encouraging the study of Sanskrit for law purposes. They include making Sanskrit compulsory for the law degrees at the university and for various legal appointments. While the Government has refused to sanction them, it has agreed to consider the question of making an annual allotment for the publication of Sanskrit MSS.

HERE is Mr. Labouchere's opinion regarding the stoppage of the Canal :—"I regard it as a clear interposition of Providence that the Canal should at this special juncture have been accidentally blocked by the sinking of a dredger. It is a conclusive demonstration of the wisdom of our clearing out of Egypt. The whole case for English predominance in Egypt rests on the alleged necessity of 'safeguarding the road to India' by having virtual command of the Suez Canal; and now here is this precious road effectually blocked for at least a fortnight by an accident which, in time of war, any one could with the utmost ease do on purpose."

THE actual damage done to the India Museum by the recent fire is as follows :—Two of the architectural courts, with the whole of their contents, including most of the unique woodcarving exhibits which were bought by Mr. Clarke in India three years ago, and which were of much value and beauty; also the caustic tile work and architectural and antique specimens of Indian houses. Many of the beautiful sculpture pieces from the Buddhist shrines of India, which were at the far end of the building next the French annexe, it is feared, have been seriously damaged, as owing to their great weight they could not be moved. It is fortunate that the rest of this priceless collection of Indian manufactures has been saved, which is due to no small extent to Mr. Clarke, who was ably assisted by members of the Science and Art Department of the Kensington Museum. Sir George Birdwood, of the India Office, was likewise one of the first to arrive at the outbreak and to give assistance. Where the fire raged most was in the collection which was being prepared for next year's India and Colonial Exhibition, and here great damage was done.

THE *Saturday Review*, begging a thousand pardons, and pleading that "it really couldn't help it," adopts from the classic writings of Mr. Gilbert the following apology for the absentees from the fatal division on the Budget :—

For they'd been and they'd married Yum-Yum,
Yum-Yum,
(Or somebody else, you see!)
And they'd horrible pains in their tum,
Tum, tum,
(Or their hand or their foot or their knee!)
And the Whips had been perfectly dumb,
Dumb, dumb,
(Though the Whips, they disagree!)
So 'twas out of the question to come,
Come, come,
And rescue the Mi-nis-tree!

THE *Spectator*, in the course of an appreciative review of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's "History of the Parsees," says that the Parsees deserved a good history, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has provided it. The reviewer also says :—"Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee is certainly one of the most distinguished native members of that uncovenanted branch of the Indian Civil Service which has contributed so much in times past to lighten the labours of the English administrators of the country; and it is only natural that, with the taste for literary pursuits which revealed itself at an early period of his career, he should desire to be the historian of the remarkable people of whom he may fairly claim to be one of the foremost representatives." He thinks, with what warrant does not appear, that there is some ground for supposing that there is a growing feeling among the Parsees themselves that their manner of disposing of the dead is hardly consistent with a very advanced civilisation; and it may not be a dangerous prophecy to say that the time is not far distant when the Parsees will abandon their present system for that of cremation.

THE illness of the Emperor of Germany and the possible consequences of its fatal termination were much discussed in St. Petersburg. People there did not generally share the English opinion that the Emperor's death would change the European political situation. German statesmen would always have to consider whether English or Russian friendship was the more valuable. If they decided in favour of England many political parties in Europe which fear Germany would rally round Russia. The *Novoe Vremia* says: "The friendship of Germany is precious to Russia, but we ought to remember that it was precisely this friendship which deprived us of the fruits of the last Turkish war."

THE members of the Suez Canal Commission held their last business meeting on June 12, and agreed to separate without coming to any definite conclusion. The entire draft treaty was read over, and it was decided that the reserves made by England should be noted on the protocol. Some of the points on which reserves have been made are of minor importance, and on these, doubtless, England would have been ready to make concessions. But on the cardinal point of the permanent surveillance proposed by France to be maintained over the Canal the delegates of Great Britain have not budged. The whole draft treaty thus falls to the ground, and England may certainly be congratulated on this result, negative though it be. There was a formal meeting on June 13, and on the 15th the signatures were appended to the official documents.

Truth thinks that it is to be regretted that the Queen invited General MacNeill to dine, as this would seem to be a recognition by Her Majesty that the operations in the Soudan of this commander are deserving of admiration, whereas he is notoriously under a cloud, many valuable lives having been—in the estimation of a considerable number of military experts—lost through his incapacity. "An independent inquiry should be held upon his tactics, for Lord Wolseley's opinion upon the matter, which Lord Hartington has foreshadowed, is merely a foregone conclusion. After the astounding despatches of Lord Wolseley to Her Majesty respecting the heroism of the Duke of Connaught at Tel-el-Kebir, which were made public on the appearance of 'More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands,' it is hardly to be expected that his lordship will blame the conduct of a general so high in Court favour as General MacNeill."

A GERMAN paper gives the following as the distribution of the Russian force on the Afghan border, between the rivers Heri Rud and Murghab :—In Khaka 100 infantry, 400 cavalry, and three guns; at Sarakhs 300 infantry, 400 cavalry, and three guns; at Pul-i-Khatum 200 infantry and 100 cavalry; at Kushid Kala 2,020 infantry, 800 cavalry, and four guns; between Kushid Kala and Merv 2,060 infantry, 600 cavalry, and four guns; between Pul-i-Khisti and Penjdeh 1,200 infantry, 800 cavalry, and four guns; at Zulukar 400 infantry; and at Akrobat 200 cavalry.

SAYS *Truth*:—The announcement in the Court Circular that Lord Salisbury had accepted the task of forming a Ministry was inserted at the express desire of Her Majesty, and its publication somewhat surprised his lordship, who had consented only to take upon himself the task, should his political friends agree with him in deeming it expedient. About two years ago, adds the same society journal, Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote agreed that, whichever of them was sent for by the Queen, in the event of a political crisis, should be the leader of the Conservative party. A similar agreement was come to between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell.

THE German postal authorities have decided that the new subventioned steamship lines from Bremen to Asia and Australia are to call at Flushing or Antwerp, but not Southampton, as at first intended.

THERE recently died in the Bernese Jura, Peter Chavanne, said to be the last Swiss veteran who followed Napoleon to the Russian campaign and crossed the Beresina in the disastrous retreat.

MR. W. DIGBY, C.I.E., one of the five candidates whose names are before the Liberals in North Paddington, addressed a large meeting of the party a few weeks ago, and had a very favourable reception. He spoke at some length on Indian affairs, and he told the meeting that while he would, if returned, carefully watch the interests of his constituents, it would not be right for him to withhold from them the fact that if he went into Parliament he should go as an Indian reformer. As the chairman had reminded them, he had lived in India, and what he had seen while there, coupled with what he had gathered by research, had made such an impression on his mind that it would be wrong of him not to inform them that he should oppose any legislation for that country which he did not believe would be for its benefit, irrespective of what party might propose it. He believed that it was possible to accomplish in India such reforms that famine should be impossible, and that it was our duty to do this. Between the years 1852 and 1878 twelve millions of men, women, and children died of starvation. Thus, a number equivalent to three times the whole population of the metropolis, from Hampstead on the north to Croydon on the south, and from Forest-gate on the east to Ealing on the west, was swept away in the period named. This was the result of the system of government which England carried out in that country, as shown in the fact that in the native-governed States such a condition of things did not exist. Politically, they were subjected to a state of despotism most unmitigated. He was in favour of giving them self-governing powers, such as were possessed by England, for which they had shown their capacity. Upon this point only he would ask them to weigh very carefully any claims he might have to their consideration.

MILITARY NEWS.

ACCORDING to the latest story, Sir George Greaves has taken the press censorship at Suakim into his own hands, and, in order to be on the safe side, he eliminates not only all matter which he disapproves of, but also everything which he does not quite understand, or which looks at all ambiguous. It does not say much for the boasted independence of the British press, thinks *Truth*, that this sort of thing is taken so quietly. "Any censorship at all is now in a double sense a fraud on the public. The grounds on which it was permitted have ceased to exist, and it is avowedly maintained for the purpose of concealing from the taxpayer those shortcomings in the public service which he has a right to know."

GENERAL WILLIAM CLARKE FRANCIS GOSLING, of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery, died on the 14th June at Folkestone, in his 63rd year. He entered the Army as a second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1840, became a first lieutenant in 1842, and was employed in the Crimean Campaign of 1855-6, subsequently to the fall of Sebastopol, for which service he obtained the 4th Class of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1856, and in 1858 served with General Whitelock's Field Force in Bundelcund, being present at the battle of Banda and taking part in the affair at Jheengan. His subsequent promotions were—lieutenant-colonel in 1865, colonel 1872, major-general 1878, lieutenant-general 1882, and general in 1883.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, JULY 4.—The barometer has fallen greatly in the Punjab, and moderately elsewhere. The pressure is lowest in the Western Punjab and highest in the S.-W. peninsula. South-west winds prevail in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the N.-W. P. Winds are still westerly in Guzerat and the Central Indian plateau. Cloudless skies are reported from the Punjab, cloudy showery weather in the N.-W. P. and Bengal with a falling temperature. The highest temperature yesterday was 114° at Sialkot. Strong north-west to south-west winds in the Bombay Presidency. Heavy rain at Malabar and Travancore. Rain to-day :—Mangalore, 6½ inches; Dhubri and Goa, 3 inches; Akyab and Madura, 2½ inches; Ratnagherry, 2 inches; Chittagong, Cuttack, and Moulmein, 2½ inches; Bareilly, Lucknow, Patna, Karwar, and Mercara, 1 inch; Tounghoo, Thyetmyo, over ½ inch. Previously :—Gorakhpur and Naini Tal, 6 inches; Calicut, 2½ inches; Dinagepore, Muzzaffarpore, and Amraoti, 1½ inches.

July 5.—The barometer is falling in the greater part of Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces. It has risen elsewhere, and greatly in the plains of the Punjab. West winds prevail in the Central Provinces, Allahabad, and Behar; and the weather is cloudy with heavy rain. Yesterday Oudh reported overcast skies, and Bengal showers. In Lower and East Bengal and Burmah the temperature has fallen greatly. In the Punjab the clouds are extending eastward, but no rain is reported except from Simla. There are strong winds in Gujerat and the Konkan, but slight showers at Madras. Rain to-day :—Simla and Akyab, 2½ inches; Cochin, 2 inches; Muzaffarpore, 1½ inches; Dacca and Rangoon, 1 inch; Moulmein and Chittagong, ½ inch. Previously :—Muzaffarpore, 5 inches; Bahraich, 4 inches; Calicut, 3½ inches; Fyzabad, 2½ inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	39	7	48	7	31	8	26	
July 5, Sunday.....	0	6	0	9	0	3	0	5
„ 6, Monday.....	.....							
Total	6	45	7	57	7	37	8	31
Corresponding date last year	14	38	15	11	15	29	13	68

FAWCETT NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are directed by the Executive Committee of the National Fawcett Memorial to forward to you the accompanying papers relating to the memorial of the late M.P. Fawcett which is about to be established in this country. They consist of an appeal for contributions to the fund which has been recently issued, a list of the subscriptions already received, and a report of the speeches delivered at a public meeting in support of the memorial which was held at the Mansion House on the 20th of last month under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. In these speeches, and in the appeal, the form of the memorial, and its claims to public support, are fully described.

The warm regard felt in India for Mr. Fawcett, and the deep and general sorrow at his death, have been so widely manifested that the Committee think it possible that many persons in India might like to join in the movement, and they deem it desirable to draw the attention of the public of India (whether Indian or English) to the opportunity which is offered to do honour to Mr. Fawcett's memory. The Committee feel that the memorial would be very much more completely national if some share in it were taken by the Indian people; and, in view of the observations made by the Marquis of Ripon at the Mansion House meeting, they are confident that the movement only requires to be made known in India to enlist support. They will much appreciate any assistance in this direction that you may be able to afford them.

We shall be very glad to receive and acknowledge any subscriptions that may be forwarded from India, either to the bankers of the fund, or to ourselves, although, if the movement should be actively taken up in India, it would perhaps be most convenient that Committees should be formed there to co-operate with that now sitting in London.—Yours, &c.

CHARLES EDEN.
F. J. DRYHURST.

18, Spring Gardens, London, S. W.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain W. T Webber, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr J J Dunsford — Lieut Milward
Mr Fred Icely — Mr J Clegg
Col R A Wanchope

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Wood — Mr G B Spooner
Capt H Ransom — Mr Bruce
Mr R K Nelson — Mr John Bristed
Mr H A Stuart — Surg-Major Jas Davidson
Mr and Mrs Walter and infant — Mr A Lenonthorpe
Mr Louis Bergl — Mr Darwood

FOR VENICE.—Mr E Ball

FOR ADEN.—Sergt Doolan and Mrs Doolan

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s. s. Ballarat, Captain P. S. Tomlin, on 14th July.

FOR LONDON.

Rev A and Mrs Lewis — General Wal e

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Dosy Spedding — Mr E S Carr
Mr C J Bowdler Sharpe — Mr J D La Touche
Lieut M Ewing, R N — Mr A G Hobart Hampden
Mr H Horst — Mr M Praschkaner
Mr S W Edgerley — Major E V Riddell
Rev J W Cassels — Col Trevor
Col C A Munro — Mr Ansley
Mr A K Wilson — Mr C O Dutt
Mr J Mumford — Mr A C Dutt
Mr N A Garstin

By the s. s. Surat, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailing on 21st July.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J J Murray — Mr Francis
Mrs E L Saunders

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr J F K Hewitt

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Edmund Sealy and 2 children

By the s. s. Indus, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailing on 28th July.

FOR LONDON.

The Hon Sir W Comer — Mrs Walter Colvin
Petheram — Mr Charles H Hill

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut Ch N M T Horsford — Hon Justice Straight and
Mr Thomas Wood — Mrs Straight
Mrs J McKee

By the s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on 4th August.

FOR VENICE.—Mr Henry Fortey.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English mail, 5 p.m.
Polo, on the maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nepaul (s), from London; and Waverly (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Calder (s), and Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Goa (s), Gaie; Normanton (s), Antwerp; Maulkinson (s), Bushire; Ruperra (s), Hamberg; and Roma (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder commencing 6 p.m. :—

Overture	Les Cloches de Corneville. Planquette.
Selection	L'Assedio di Leida ..... Petrella.
Valse	Blue Danube ..... Strauss
Grand Selection ..	Faust ..... Gounod.
Valse	La Manola ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the ten days ending the 30th June shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 19,091.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Knight of St. George and Clan Ogilvie entered, and the s.s. Bempton left the dock on Sunday; the s.s. Nepaul entered, and the s.s. Normanton left, it yesterday.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows :—*Black and Yellow*—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Ker, Mr. King, and Mr. Wallace *vs. White*—Mr. Barton, Mr. Bankier, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Savile. Play to begin at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT, 1885.—We are requested to state that the date for the commencement of the annual polo tournament has been fixed for the 2nd of October, the day after the last day of the Poona Races.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Bhania Motee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of importing a quantity of country liquor without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 10, and the liquor was ordered to be confiscated.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Kalbadevie-road, on the body of Rama Gunnoo, aged 28 years. Deceased was a peon in the service of Messrs. Macropolo and Co., Tobacconists. The verdict was that death was caused by excessive drinking.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during last month was 1,707. Of these, 608 were new admissions, consisting of 270 Hindoos, 247 Mussulmans, 61 Parsees, 29 Christians, and 4 of other castes. The average daily attendance was 56·90.

THEFT AT THE SCHOOL OF ART.—Mr. G. W. Terry, of the School of Art, has reported to the police the theft of a gold ring, and a mariner's compass, of the value of Rs. 100, from his room on Saturday. The watch was found in the possession of a native woman, and further inquiries are being made.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the Esplanade, on the body of a Hindu man, name unknown. Deceased was apparently a Hindu mendicant, about 40 years of age. His dead body was found floating in a well on the Esplanade near the Gaiety Theatre in an advanced state of decomposition. A battakie was beaten throughout the native town, but no person came forward to identify the body. An open verdict was recorded.

THE PADROADO.—Prayers were offered to the Blessed Virgin on Sunday at the Church of N. S. de Gloria, Mazagon, invoking her aid under the title of *Auxilium Christianorum* in favour of a successful termination to the negotiations now pending between the Vatican and the Lisbon Court. A high mass was celebrated in the morning in the presence of a crowded congregation. The Vicar-General delivered an impressive sermon, exhorting his hearers to remain quiet and firm under the crisis through which the Catholic Church in India was passing. Mozart's Mass No. 12 was sung very creditably by the choir.

THE HYDERABAD BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The suit filed in the Suburban Court by Miss Mayberry against Mr. Edgar Bowen, and which was fixed for hearing on the 8th instant, has been postponed to the 30th instant, in consequence of Mr. Battenburg, on behalf of the plaintiff, having amended the plaint in respect to the amount of damages claimed, which has been increased from Rs. 10,000, the amount originally claimed, to Rs. 25,000. This adjournment has been granted at the special request or order of the Judicial Secretary.—*Deccan Herald.*

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS FROM A MAIL-STEAMER.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, Gunny Sadvalah, Sarbaz Ali Gul, Vela Jivraj, Sadoola Mahomed Gul, and Syed Begum, a woman, were charged before Mr. P. Ryan, the first prisoner with stealing 201 sovereigns, the money of the P. and O. Company, and the others with aiding and abetting. The first three men were employed as labourers on board the Surat, which is now lying in the Prince's Dock. On Saturday morning at about 6 o'clock they were engaged with some others in discharging specie from the bullion room. Although they were under the immediate supervision of a European officer and quarter-master, the first prisoner managed unobserved to get hold of a small box of 200 sovereigns. With the help of the second prisoner the box was broken open, and the thief succeeded in getting away with the spoil. On leaving the dock he made over a portion of the money to his father, another of the prisoners, and some to the female accused. In the afternoon of the same day the owner of the specie went on board the steamer to take delivery of the box, and only then was the theft discovered. A report was at once made to the police, who after diligent inquiry arrested the thief and his accomplices, together with all the money stolen. After taking some evidence, his worship adjourned the case.

SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.

AN inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner (Dr. Blaney) at the Common Jail, Oomercarry, on the body of Abdool Kurreem Shaik Adum, aged 25 years. Deceased was sentenced by Mr. Justice Bayley at the recent Criminal Sessions of the High Court to transportation for life for the murder of his wife named Hossainbux at Kandywady in April last. Yesterday morning he was found hanging dead in his cell with a rope fastened to the upper hinge of the door of his cell and around his neck. His feet were about six inches from the floor of his room, which was in the trial yard of the jail. The rope with which the deceased hanged himself looks like some of the pieces that are brought to the jail to be picked into oakum. The deceased, it appears, picked oakum every day, but no rope is allowed in the room of any prisoner. Deceased did his task in his cell, and had no access to the place where the unpicked oakum is kept. Bales of rope and oakum are stored in open godowns in the trial yard. Deceased was allowed twice a day to vacate his cell and sit down in the compound, but under close surveillance all the time. There are no doors to the godowns where the rope and oakum are stored, but a sentry is placed over them. The prisoners are searched twice a day, morning and evening. At 4 p. m. on Sunday, after deceased had taken his supper in the compound, he was searched by the jail havildar, who stripped him, and also searched his cell. No rope of any description was found. Deceased, while out in the compound of the trial yard, said to a prisoner who occupied an adjoining cell that it would have been better if he had been sentenced to be hanged than transported for life. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of Abdool Kurreem Shaik Adum was caused by his having committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope. The jury themselves saw pieces of rope in a dustbin and on the ground near it in the compound of the trial yard barracks, where prisoners are allowed to walk about. The jury are of opinion that this gives the prisoners the opportunity of possessing themselves of rope. The jury are further of opinion that more strict measures for searching prisoners before locking them up than now obtain are necessary."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, and produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

LUDHA NOOR MAHOMED was charged with having, on the 9th ult., committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of one Luximon Rowjee; also with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt, and caused hurt. Mr. Leith, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and the Hon. Mr. Telang for the defence. In a house at Mandvie there was a tap, to which the servants of the house, as well as others, resorted for drinking water. On the 9th June last a Mahomedan boy was at the tap referred to; behind him was the deceased; and further in the rear was a son of the prisoner. The first boy accidentally pushed Luximon, which caused his elbow to strike the nose of the prisoner's son and to make it bleed. The prisoner struck Luximon three or four blows on the chest, and Luximon died a few minutes after.

The judge having summed up, the jury retired for consultation. Returning into court after an hour and a quarter, the foreman said the jury were divided in opinion—six being for a verdict of not guilty, and three for that of guilty.

His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 a. m. on Thursday, the 23rd inst, for the trial of the Hyderabad libel case.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

ARDASIR NOWROJEE DAVER AND ANOTHER *vs.* NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs in this suit are Ardesir Nowrojee Daver, son of the late Mr. Nowrojee Ardesir Daver, and Pirozbai, his wife; and the defendants are Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy, a member of the Bombay Bar, now in England, and his mother, Pirozbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy. The plaintiffs prayed that a trust deed dated 22nd December, 1881, may be declared void; that it may be delivered up to be cancelled; and that it may be declared that the plaintiffs are jointly entitled to the Government paper of the value of Rs. 7,500 during their lives, and that, on the death of either of them, the same should belong to the survivor, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendants.

The plaintiff Ardesir was in April, 1877, married to the plaintiff Pirozbai, daughter of the defendant Nowrojee. On the occasion of the marriage the father of the plaintiff Ardesir, now deceased, presented, according to Parsee usage and custom, a sum of Rs. 7,500 for the benefit of the plaintiffs. Such presents are usually invested in ornaments or in Government securities, and they belong jointly to the husband and wife during their lives, and on the death of either of them to the survivor. The plaintiffs said that the sum of Rs. 7,500 was given by the first plaintiff's father for the joint benefit of them both, and not for the sole use or benefit of either of them. The moneys remained with the first defendant until December, 1881, when they were invested in Government paper. On the 22nd December, 1881, the second plaintiff executed a deed whereby she purported to assign to the two defendants, her father and grandmother respectively, the Government paper for Rs. 7,500 upon trust, to pay the income to her for her life, for her separate use independently of her husband, and at her death to her children if any there should be, and if there should be no issue, to the first plaintiff during his life, &c. The first plaintiff and his parents were not consulted or told anything of the deed about to be executed, but on the contrary it was carefully concealed from them. The second plaintiff was induced to execute it by her father and other relations, and she had no independent advice with reference to it. She did not understand that the effect of it was to deprive her husband and his heirs of all right to the moneys, save his life interest therein. The plaintiffs said that the deed was inoperative, and was quite contrary to the terms of the gift of the Rs. 7,500; and that the provision inserted by the instructions of the first defendant, that the ultimate trust in default of issue of second plaintiff should be for her heirs and next of kin, was an improper provision, inasmuch as it was for the benefit of the first defendant himself. The first plaintiff only recently became aware of the fact of the deed having been executed, and a correspondence took place between his solicitors and the solicitors of the defendants.

The defendants, in their written statement, said that the moneys in question were given to the second plaintiff on three different occasions. The moneys were invested in Government securities, and with interest amounted to Rs. 7,500 at the date of the trust deed. They were given to the second plaintiff, and nothing was said as to their being for the benefit of the plaintiffs jointly. The defendants submitted to the court as to what was the effect of such gifts and what interest the plaintiffs respectively became entitled to therein. The defendants denied the material allegations of the plaint imputing improper motives to them in the execution of the trust deed. The moneys were handed over by the second plaintiff to her grandmother, the second defendant, who had charge of them until the execution of the trust-deed. The first defendant was not in Bombay at the time; and it was not true that the trust-deed was carefully concealed from the first plaintiff and his parents, or that the second plaintiff was induced to execute it by her father and other relations, or that she did not understand the effect of the same. The defendants submitted that the provisions of the deed were no way improper; and they submitted entirely to the court the question as to whether the deed was or was not operative. There was at present an issue of the marriage one child, who, if the deed be operative, had interest in the trust funds.

The first plaintiff, when in the box, said it was on information given him by his wife, the second plaintiff, that he made the allegation in the plaint that the second plaintiff was induced to execute the trust deed by her father and her relations. The second plaintiff, on the other hand, denied having been induced to execute the deed by her father and other relations.

The hearing of the case then proceeded.

JULY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

103-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jeewandas Ebjee Sewjee *vs* Goculdas Moojee and others—Mulji B. B.

196-85—Bomanjee and ri—Muchabai *vs* Rahimatbai and others.

206-85—Craigie L and O—James Bevis and others *vs* Khetsey Khiasey, and others—Macfarlane and E.

Long Causes.

147-85—Hore, C. and B.—Sitaram Buldewdass and another *vs.* Hassumbhoy Visram and others—Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

158-85—Jefferson, B and D—Goswani Shri Balkrishnalall Tekait M *vs* Narrotumdas Candas and others—Ardeshir and H and M and E.

159-85—Jefferson B and D—Ramjee Satiba *vs* Potoobai and others—Jasardhun G

161-85—Payne, G and S—Goolam Hoosein Soomar *vs* Abdool Gulfoor bin Ebrahim Nathoo and others—Macfarlane and E.—To be settled.

173-85—Shamrao P.—Jivkore and another *vs.* Balakdas Gungadas—Tyabjee and D.

41-85—Macfarlane and E.—Hagowjee Mohundas and another—*vs.* Aderjee Dorabjee Gaswalla and another—Pestonjee K.

175-85—Macfarlane and E.—Rajaram Balmookundas and another *vs.* Bai Sarswuubai and another—Tyabjee and D.

177-85—Khunderao M—Narronjee Rhimjee *vs* Heerjee Hunsraj—Bicknell and K.

182-85—Thakurdas and D—Dewjee Vussonjee *vs* Nursey Govindjee and others—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

84-83—Tyabjee and D—Toolsidas Raghooverd as *v* Raghoonathdass Vajoram—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

301-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla Rahim *vs* Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D—Payne, G and S Part heard.

349-81—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee A Satar *vs* Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S.

172-84—Thackoredas and D—Lilladhur Jairam *vs* Chatoorbhoy Purushum—Crawford and B.

176-84—Little, S, F and N—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail *vs* Hajee Esmail Seedick and others—Payne, G&S.

153-84—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) H A Bhagobai *alias* Baijabai *vs.* Vishnu Mooktajee—M H Khan.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th July, as compared with the statement of the 27th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 27. Rs.	July 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	37,42,731	40,19,735
do. at Branches.....	20,13,978	18,51,363
Other Deposits	1,90,09,849	2,07,88,161
Post Bills	8,675	57,191
Cash Credits undrawn.....	6,52,343	7,58,791
	3,79,27,576	3,99,55,246
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,45,017	48,13,185
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	26,46,686	26,60,116
Loans, on Security of do.....	24,46,057	22,69,128
Current Accounts, overdrawn	967	3,149
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,19,52,732	1,21,82,116
Stamps.....	26,713	25,711
Dead Stock.....	Rs. 3,71,228	
Amt. applied in reduction ..2,50,000	1,21,349	3,16,228
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	5,33,078	5,83,837
	1,51,51,786	1,71,94,777
Cash and Currency Notes.....	3,79,27,576	3,99,55,246

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, Captain J. T Alderton, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 19th June. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Capt and Mrs Hamilton	Mr Evan Jones
Mr and Mrs H C Henden	Mrs Horton

FROM VENICE.—Mr and Mrs W R Hamilton.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Newmarsh	Mr C A Wilson
Miss Fitzpatrick	Colonel Trevor
Colonel Pilgate	Capt C H Simpson
Mr P V Luke	Mrs Bourner
Mr I A Davies	Mr Kunar S Sinha
Mr A D Foliens	Mr W B Parselie

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

A STATE BALL was given on Friday by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family were present.

The Queen arrived at Windsor from Balmoral on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in London from India on Sunday, and left for Berlin, on Tuesday to attend the funeral of the Duchess's father, Prince Frederick Charles, at Berlin yesterday.

The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of the Queen on Wednesday at Windsor, and again yesterday. Mr. Gladstone went to Windsor Castle yesterday, and delivered over to the Queen the seals of office. According to the latest arrangements for the new Ministry, Lord Salisbury will be Premier and Foreign Secretary; Sir S. Northcote, in the Upper House, President of the Council; Lord R. Churchill, Secretary for India; Sir R. Cross, Secretary for the Home Department; Sir H. Giffard, Lord Chancellor; Earl Carnarvon (probably) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Mr. Gibson, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Cranbrook, Mr. E. Stanhope, Lord G. Hamilton, and Mr. W. H. Smith will also have seats in the Cabinet. Mr. E. Clarke will presumably be Attorney-General.

In the House of Lords on Friday,

representing the townspeople the most hearty congratulations on his return to England. The Duke, addressing the mayor, said that he was delighted to return to England, and especially to see Dover once again. He requested the mayor to express to the corporation at the next meeting, and through them to the townspeople, the thanks of the Duchess and himself for the cordial welcome given to him on his present return from India. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their suite and Sir Evelyn Wood, then, left Dover by special train for London, and arrived at Charing-cross at 4-45 P.M. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Teck, and a number of other distinguished persons were present at the station to receive their Royal Highnesses and to welcome them home.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, attended by Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone and Major Alfred Egerton, left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday for Potsdam, to attend the funeral of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

THE GORDON AND STEWART MEMORIALS.

A MEETING was held at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on June 9 under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, in support of a movement to establish a camp for destitute boys as a memorial of the late General Gordon. The Dean of Westminster proposed, "That this meeting is of opinion that the name of General Gordon should be associated with some great national work of philanthropy and usefulness in this country." The resolution was unanimously carried. Lord Shaftesbury proposed, "That, as a fitting memorial, a camp be established for receiving and training destitute boys of the age of fourteen years and upwards." The resolution was carried, as were also the following :—"That the training of the boys in this camp should be in accordance with the well-known principles of Gordon's life, and be specially directed towards fitting them for service in the army ;" "That, in order to make this undertaking national, steps be taken to bring the subject to the notice of all classes in the country, and to invite the co-operation of public bodies, colleges, schools, and associations of all kinds in providing the funds necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the proposed institution ;" and "That the existing committee of the Gordon Boys' Camp be empowered to continue their efforts to promote the object brought before this meeting."

It having been decided to raise a memorial at Cheltenham College to the late Colonel Stewart, General Gordon's companion, who was murdered in the Soudan in September last, a committee of past and present Cheltonians has been formed to decide by what means Colonel Stewart's memory shall be perpetuated at his old school. The nature of the memorial will depend on the amount received. Subscriptions are limited to old Cheltonians, and may be paid into the Stewart Memorial Fund, at the County of Gloucester Bank, Cheltenham.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN LANCASHIRE.

A TERRIBLE colliery explosion occurred on June 18 in the Trencherbone seam of the Lumbs pit, at the Clifton Hall Colliery, near Manchester, which is the property of Messrs. A. Knowles and Sons (Limited). The number of men and boys at work in the mine was about 350, of whom nearly 200 were brought up by the afternoon from the Doe and the Five Quarters seams; but it was found impossible at first to get the workmen out of the Trencherbone seam, the deepest of the three, in which about 160 men and boys remained 340 yards below the surface.

The workings are connected internally with those of the Agecroft pit, about a mile off, but when a rescue was attempted by that way it was found barred by a fall of coal which blocked the Trencherbone seam. The cages were also found to be jammed in the shaft by which the pit was worked, and could not be moved, and the only alternative was to use the capstan rope from the upcast shaft to descend the downcast. This was done, but a descent was only effected as far as the point where the cages were fast together in the shaft. In the two upper seams the explosion had turned the ventilators, making it difficult and dangerous to explore them, but the task of getting out the miners here by the Agecroft route, though slow, was pursued with bravery, and by noon 116 men and boys were recovered from these seams, suffering chiefly from exhaustion and the effects of after-damp. By that time, as the Trencherbone seam was still unreached little hope remained of finding any survivors there, nor was it expected that all who were left in the upper seams would have escaped suffocation. These fears were verified by the discoveries of several dead bodies in the next hour and a half.

In the course of the afternoon the atmosphere of the mine became worse, and the explorers worked with difficulty. Many of them upon coming to the surface were quite exhausted and unable to enter upon their duties. There were plenty of men, however, willing and able to take their places. The last batch of rescuers numbering thirty, went down the mine shortly before four o'clock. Not long afterwards it was found that smoke was rushing up the pit shaft, and the gravest fears were entertained for the safety of the rescuers. After a prolonged suspense four men volunteered for the dangerous task going down to ascertain the fact of the previous explorers. They specially came to band again and reported that when they had gone down a distance of about 150 yards, and had reached the opening of the Bins level, they met a dense volume of gas and were compelled to return. It was constructed that the whole of the shaft was filled with this gas, and that all the exploring party must have fallen victims to its deadly influence. Not long after, however, the rescuing party escaped by another way after encountering a great deal of danger. Later on a descent of the shaft was made as far as he Bin's Pit, and it was found necessary to build up the entrance to that pit in order to restore ventilation to the Trencherbone mine. Material for doing this was at once sent down, but the work was expected to occupy the men for several hours. The exploration will be resumed early this morning, but it is estimated that some of the bodies cannot be recovered for several days.

A telegram from Manchester next day said that all hope must be abandoned of rescuing the miners entombed and that the number of deaths reaches 140. At night, soon after eleven o'clock, an exploring party went down, and proceeded at once to the Trencherbone seam, where the men were imprisoned, and found that they could walk the whole distance along the main level. This level is a steep incline, and from it four side levels run in an oblong direction. It is believed that the explosion occurred in the side level nearest the shaft, at a distance perhaps of two hundred yards. Into this the explorers had not yet penetrated. The gas also went into the next fire side levels, and there also the explorers were unable to enter. The last level, however, appeared to have escaped, and in this one five men were found, not only alive, but apparently none the worse for their eighteen hours' imprisonment. They stated that they attempted to escape, but meeting the gas thought it prudent to return, and were thus saved. With them was a boy named Davies, who did not escape the gas, and he was brought to bank in a desperate condition, but the zealous efforts of Dr. Berry succeeded in restoring animation. At the opening of the first level four bodies were found fearfully burned and mutilated. About four o'clock another exploring party went down, and soon sent up word that the ventilation of the pit was improved, and that they had discovered seventeen more bodies; of these sixteen had died of chokedamp. They had left their tools in their places, and were hurrying for the pit shaft when they were overwhelmed by the foul air, and suffocated where they fell. The other man, however, had been almost blown to pieces by the explosion.

RUSSIAN ALARM AT ABDURRAHMAN'S PRECAUTIONS.

REUTER'S Agent at St. Petersburg telegraphed on June 19 :—The *Novosti* publishes intelligence stating that Abdurrahman has concentrated nearly all his troops in Afghan Turkestan, under his own personal command. The journal adds that the men forming one of the detachments of the Afghan force are armed with the 3,000 breach-loaders lately presented to the Ameer by the Indian Government. They are also using the latter's gift of fifteen field guns. The *Novosti* expresses the opinion that this detachment threatens the communications between several of the advanced Russian outposts in the Transcaspian territory, and would constitute a danger for the troops in Russian Turkestan in the event of the movement of the latter towards the Amu Daria. The *Birschewaja Viedomosti* states that the Finance Minister contemplates the establishment of a regular Customs service on the Central Asian frontier, and the imposition of import duties upon all merchandise imported from Central Asia through the Transcaspian provinces.

The Vienna *Schems* learns that Abdul Rahman intends to adopt a new military system in Afghanistan. He will divide the army into three corps, with headquarters at Herat, Balkh, and Candahar. The organization is to be such that each military division will be able to take the field within a few days of the first orders issued.

According to a report quoted in Berlin from a Persian source the inhabitants of Herat have requested the Government of Afghanistan to hasten the construction of the Quetta, Candahar, and Herat railway in the interests of public security and commerce.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in every case *Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," 7s. 6d. Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the sole Manufacturers The Apothecaries' Hall Co. Limited, 31 Farringdon Road, London.

GENERAL GORDON'S VIEWS ON THE HONGKONG DEFENCES AND CHINA IN 1880.

THE following letters written by General Gordon to Sir John Pope Hennessy in 1880, when General Gordon had just resigned the office of Private Secretary to Lord Ripon, and Sir John Pope Hennessy was Governor of Hongkong, have been sent to us for publication by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton on behalf of Sir John :—

Hongkong, 4-7-80.

My dear Sir John,—Thank you very much for your kind invitation, which, however, as my stay will be very short, I will not take advantage of, but I will call on you this afternoon.

Before doing so I will explain my position. The day after I resigned my appointment with Lord Ripon I received a telegram from Hart, saying "the Pekin Government wished me to visit them." I asked our Government "for leave of absence, beyond the end of this month (which I already had) to the end of year." They replied that they did not know why I was going. I replied "neither did I ;" so they said, in the ignorance they were, they disapproved of my going to China. I replied that I would not involve them, and offered my resignation. At Galle the Government telegraphed "Your leave is granted." So that is how matters stand now.

I had meant to have written your Excellency a memo. on the question of the armament of China. Our Government will have to face this question ere long.

1. Is it our policy to help China to organize her forces? I mean, by help, only *countenance* her in this direction, China would never accept, nor would it be desirable for our Government to do, more than *countenance*. N. B.—A strong armed China would be certain to be extremely independent towards *every foreign nation*. She might denounce the opium trade.

2. Supposing it is not the policy of our Government to *countenance* the organization of China's forces, can we be sure she will not organize them in spite of us, and will not the same result, an armed China result?

Again, could we afford to let Russia assume an ascendency at Pekin, which would be the issue of Russian military successes against China? We have to consider this question once for all, and, of course, on the decision will depend the action I may take.

Were China not threatened by Russia, she had better be left weak. As she is threatened, it is better she was strong, even if we have to put up with her airs.

The question of Kuldja is of small import, and the Chinese, no doubt, if the war was localized there, would be a match for the Russians, but it is at Pekin where China is exposed, and there only.

China did not care for us until we moved on Pekin. We were welcome to sit at Canton or Shanghai as long as we wished. In fact, China would be glad if Russia attacked those ports, for she would hope complications would arise with foreign Powers.

If you look at the map you will see Russia has chosen a spot near the Corea. She will work up the Coreans against China, and then be able to approach Pekin in alliance with the Coreans. (Here Gordon gives a skeleton map, showing clearly the danger he refers to from Russia.) The *place d'armes* of Russia will be Vladivostock, and if you look at the map you will see how extremely dangerous she will be if China has a powerful army there, with Corea near, likely to be allied with Russia against her. If China can hold her own for some months, till October, or temporize till then, and then, *without* putting herself *too much* in the hands of Europeans, (not to some 200 coal loaders, it would be a tough job for Russia to defeat her, provided China prevents Corea joining Russia. China is not bound by the declaration of Paris against privateering, and could get a wealth engage fast vessels which would even damage Russian trade in the Baltic!

There is a matter, your Excellency, which presses even more immediately than the relations of Russia and China—*i. e.*, the state of defence of Hongkong. I do not know what has been done in this way, but, judging from the little that has been done at Singapore and Galle, I fear Hongkong is also undefended.

Do not think I am intruding in stating what ought to be seen to, even if by doing so I am recommending *faits accomplis*. The whole of the landing places around the isle ought to be examined by a mixed naval and military party and works destined for their defence, estimate of cost, etc., all worked out, and so arranged that they could be executed at a moment's notice.

The tongues of land at A (*vide* sketch), the isles of Changhune, Tamtoo, and Cowuchow, whether on Chinese territory or not, ought to be examined, works designed for them, etc., and the armaments sent. Troops of England, not Indian, as would not be considered, and these points which defend the channel would be occupied.

With respect to the force required for the defence of Hongkong, a nucleus of a good force might be now formed. They would be perfectly trustworthy if under officers who have some tact. They ought to be under a stricter discipline than Europeans in some matters, and a laxer discipline in others. They, each man, ought to be obliged to supply two guarantees for their behaviour, and they ought to be allowed their women. My opinion would be dead against their being put under Chinese officers, nor would I have them so, even indirectly should oversee them. I never have found a regular general who was capable of commanding foreign levies. Probyn and Fane's Horse succeeded because they were in a measure free of generals' interference. Nothing is more petty than the mind of the generality of general and staff officers when in contact with a mercenary force.

I would begin with 250 Chinese. I would have but few European instructors, and those men who would not bully the poor devils because they do not understand English. The non-commissioned officers should be Chinese. I would so organize the force that it could be increased 1,000. I would also put 100 or 200 in artillery.

All rubbish of goose step, right face, left face, &c., which our regular drills delight in, ought to be left untaught. I consider, and those who was thus formed, you would be able to have in a short time any amount of good troops who would take the place of those poor chocolate sepoys of India, with their caste, &c.

I believe me, Excellency, with excuses for troubling you, yours sincerely, C. G. GORDON.

To Sir John Pope Hennessy.

P.S.—This letter is entirely at your service.

Canton, 6-7-80.

My dear Sir John,—Sorry indeed to be delayed here until to-morrow, but I am obliged to do so. As I have come so far, I fear I shall have to go on board at once on my return to Hongkong, and may not have time to come up and see Lady Hennessy and yourself ere I leave. However, I think it more than likely that I shall see you on my return in October, when, after my Ripon fiasco, I shall be well *aired* and able to return to England.—Believe me yours sincerely,

C. G. GORDON.

P.S.—I will write to you to-morrow. I do not see Viceroy till to-night.

Shanghai, July 12, 1880.

My dear Sir John,—I am extremely obliged to you for sending the chair on board for me. I slept in it two nights. We had a famous passage and arrived this morning. I am lodged with Mr. Hart, brother of the Inspector-General of Customs. I have not altered over the clothes or changes by myself. I went to the cemeteries of my departed comrades (I like death for itself), and have written to Consul and Municipal Council to ask them to put the graves in order. I have seen no one but the Consul.

I instinctively feel that if I did take a place I would be followed by a host of harpies of all nations. My idea is to disappoint them, and *not* to take office, but to go into House of Commons. I hope, Sir John, you will go to Madras. Hongkong is too small and *bigoted* for you. I go to Tientsin in two days, and will write to you from thence. I hope Lady Hennessy is well, and with kind regards and many thanks for your kindness. Believe me yours sincerely,

C. G. GORDON.

To Sir John Pope Hennessy.

At Sea, July 17, 1880.

My dear Sir John,—I left Shanghai yesterday; the place is greatly changed, and it was with difficulty I found my way. I met some of my old Chinese force, but they had changed so much I could not recognize them; it was at if I had never met them. The Taoutai asked particularly after you, and I gave him your card, at which he was much pleased.

I fear that little can be done while the Government of China is so decentralized; they think that possession of steamers gives them a fleet, and that the possession of small arms gives them an army.

I only saw the Taoutai, and said little to him. "Tso" was a general with me, I hear, so I may be said to know him. Li hung Chang I expect will not like my memo, for it appears he was vexed when he heard that the Japanese sepoys were superior to Chinese in General Grant's opinion. They like you to sing pleasant songs. I hope Lady Hennessy and your boy are well. Believe me, my dear Sir John, yours sincerely,

C. G. GORDON.

En route, Pekin, 25-7-80.

My dear Sir John,—Kindly read the enclosed* and send it on. I hope you and Lady Hennessy are well. Thank——, I cannot find his card, for sending on the paper which I gave him. Excuse haste, and believe me, yours sincerely and obliged,

C. G. GORDON.

*Gordon's plan for the defence of China.

Hongkong Hotel, 8 p.m., 21-8-80.

My dear Sir John,—I arrived in mail this afternoon, and am sorry I could not come up and see you and Lady Hennessy at Peak.

It is supposed that Russia had sent by telegram her ultimatum the night I left Shanghai. Of course it is only conjecture, as the telegram was in cipher. I hope to see you before I leave. I do not think the Chinese will go to war, but vascillation at headquarters, Pekin is rampant. I am going to Aden, and then will make up my mind. When I was at Shanghai I got a telegram to say "Proceed to England to-thwith. Your leave I cancelled. Your resignation (made at Tientsin) not accepted." Why they did this I do not know, for I had already telegraphed my brother to send my letters to Aden. I suspect that they do not want me to go to Zanzibar and bother the Khedive about the slave trade. However, I will not notice it, and have telegraphed Khedive—"Kindly write me Aden if slave trade Soudan has ceased. On reply depends my visit to Sultan Zanzibar."

Believe me, with kind regards to Lady Hennessy and the little chap, yours sincerely,

To Sir John Pope Hennessy. C. G. GORDON.

Government House, Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1880.

My dear Sir John,—I am sorry to have been obliged to leave without thanking Lady Hennessy and your Excellency for the very great kindness you both have shown me during my two visits here. I shall write to you from Aden and from England, if I do go there. I have several things to do ere I leave, so I will say good bye. Your Excellency has a most interesting but very difficult post, and *in my little way* I will endeavour to make your efforts known.

With the very kindest regards and best wishes for your Excellency and Lady Hennessy, believe me yours sincerely,

C. G. GORDON.

To Sir John Pope Hennessy, Mountain-lodge, Hongkong.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COLONEL JAMES HOLLAND presided on June 19 at the Cannon-street Hotel, over the seventy-first half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking. The report of the directors for the half-year ended the 31st December last stated that the gross receipts for that period had been 1,200,750*l.*, and the net profit 427,672*l.* The Chairmain stated that the number of their proprietors was 13,792. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that the financial results of the half-year under consideration had been very similar to those of the corresponding period of 1883, although they had carried nearly 40,000 tons more produce of various kinds, and about 450,000 more passengers. Their receipts, under ordinary circumstances, with this increase of traffic, would have been 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* more, but they had considerably reduced their rates upon grain and seeds, so as to keep on a level with other competing railways. Their receipts from the carriage of cotton, food grains, salt, teel seed, and mohs flowers had been less by 671,000 rupees, while they had increases, amounting to 661,000 rupees from the carriage of wheat, cocoa nuts, fruit, hides, oil, opium, piece-goods, and sugar. Although they had had their full proportion of the cotton crop to carry, about 30 per cent. of all that had gone to Bombay, they showed a decrease of 175,000 rupees in their receipts from this branch of the traffic, while from food grains they had received 164,000 rupees less. The principal article which had given them increased earnings had been wheat, for the carriage of which they had received 264,000 rupees more. Wheat and linseed, which were now such important articles of their traffic, were not carried by them ten years ago. It was to be remembered, in considering the results of the half-year's working, that trade in India, as elsewhere, had been in a stagnant condition; but towards the guaranteed interst of 5 per cent. they had earned 3¾ per cent. Their passenger service had become an important branch of their traffic, and in 1884 they carried 6,695,000 passengers against only 3,807,000 in 1878, or nearly double in six years. Hunter spoke, to that and he might mention that 97 per cent. of it was of the lowest class traffic, the third class, as they had abolished the fourth class. He regretted that no decision had yet been come to as to the extension from Bhopal to Agra and Cawnpore, which was first spoken of nearly four years ago. Some time since they offered to try and raise the money on a 3½ per cent. guarantee, but late events in India against Mr. Gladstone and acting 5*l.* would have prevent their subscribed at such a rate; and the Indian Government had not been able to make up their minds yet as to the subsequent proposal which the directors had made to raise the money at four per cent. He believed that the receipts for the current half-year would be about 50,000*l.* more than those of the corresponding period of last year. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. W. Blake, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

THE *Standard* correspondent, at Berlin, writes :—The question of Zanzibar is just now attracting almost exclusive attention in Berlin, and a telegram is momentarily expected announcing the arrival of the German Squadron off the coast. The Squadron consists of its vessels, with sixteen hundred men and about forty guns, and is under the command of Vice Admiral Paschen, a distinguished naval officer, who was previously in the Austrian service, and took a prominent part at the battle of Lissa. He entered the Prussian Navy in 1867, and commanded in the sea fight that took place off Heligoland during the Franco-Prussian War. Admiral Paschen has received complete instructions to learn from the very best possible source, are of a very far-reaching character, and the Sultan of Zanzibar, in case of obstinacy, will certainly not be handled with velvet gloves. If he has not withdrawn his troops from the territories of the German East African Company and of the Sultan of Vitu before the arrival of the German Squadron the strongest action will be taken against the town of Zanzibar.

The contention of Seyyid Burghash, that the whole East Coast from Cape Delgado to the mouth of the Juba River is under his sway, is considered by Germany as a usurpation without legal basis. The German Government assert that the Sultan only a few small possessions along the coast, and that the native Sultans and tribes, especially in the interior, have never recognised the sovereignty of Zanzibar. Even Simba of Vitu, they contend, has always been an independent ruler in the whole territory between the rivers Osi and Dana and from the coast to the mountains, including Kenia and Kilimandjaro. The claims of the Sultan of Zanzibar that the tribes asked for his protectorate which he granted are not acknowledged by Germany for the Sultan of Vitu has petitioned for the German protectorate, and has hoisted the German flag in the his dominions. The German Squadron has special orders to protect the Sultan of Vitu and his country against the occupation of the Sultan of Zanzibar whose troops, if they are not withdrawn, will be expelled by the Germans. The German Government, as I have already announced, expect the early recall of the British Consul General, Sir John Kirk, claiming that they have proofs that he induced the Sultan of Zanzibar to take up an aggressive attitude towards Germany and her *protégé* the Sultan of Vitu. At all events it is to be feared that ere long we shall have another of those German White Books, unhappily only too clearly showing the unpopular policy of the Foreign Office. As it is stated that Lord Rosebery personally assured Prince Bismarck that the English Cabinet would no longer oppose the Colonial policy of Germany, and would avoid complicating German Colonial affairs, the German Government are confident that England will most emphatically repudiate the attitude of Sir John Kirk, who acted on his own responsibility without authority. It is true, however, as stated here, that Lord Rosebery's Mission has any special connection with Zanzibar; he only gave general assurances of the friendliness of the English Cabinet towards Germany's Colonial aims.

The above is a true picture of views held by Germans in high position on the Zanzibar Question, and it does not open up a pleasant prospect. Four years ago, when the Germans had no trans-oceanic interests, they were the very first to lament the "barbarity" of England in bombarding the forts at Alexandria, whilst now they are eagerly looking forward to the news of the shelling of the open town of Zanzibar. With regard to the question of sovereignty, all the African travellers whom I have met during the last thirty years have assured me that the chief trains of the wild tribes inhabiting the interior up to the mountains considered themselves absolutely independent of Zanzibar. On the other hand, all these travellers, ranging from Speke, whom I met in 1858, to Dr. Fischer in the present year, regarded the whole coast, from Cape Delagoa to about the first degree south of the Equator, including Lamubay, and, with the exception of only a few points, as under the undoubted sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Even the official map given in the German White Book on the Congo Conference colours the whole coast within these limits as belonging to Zanzibar. It would be interesting to learn the reasons of the German Government for now suddenly declaring that coast to be independent.

The *Times* correspondent on the other hand says: "I have excellent authority for stating reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that the relations between England and Germany on the Zanzibar question have been perfectly harmonious, and that the two Governments have acted throughout in amicable concert. The rumour that the German Government demanded the recall of Sir John Kirk may, I think, be safely regarded as merely a rumour, and it may be noted that it is not in the official organs of the German Press that complaints are made here of England's action. The existing interests of Germany in Zanzibar are so important that the German Government will certainly not proceed to violence until all diplomatic measures have failed. Prince Bismarck is not in the least likely to involve himself in an imitation of the bombardment of Alexandria, the results of which could scarcely be of a remunerative nature. At the same time it was impossible to overlook the action of the Sultan of Zanzibar in invading territory actually under the German flag. Yet, if I mistake not, the authorities here would be much chagrined if they found that anything more than a display of force were needful. Another powerful reason for wishing to avoid a collision is the strong feeling against the new colonial policy which sways a large section of the German people, and which of course, would be greatly intensified by any further expenditure of life or money in carrying it out. Among well-informed Germans there are, of course, many who see how contrary it would be to English interests to encourage the Sultan of Zanzibar in useless opposition to reasonable German claims, and who consequently are not prepared to believe that Sir John Kirk is at the bottom of his resistance. They believe that the English must be ready, if only with a view to their own advantage, to welcome German co-operation up the East African coast. A private letter from Dr. Rohlfs published in the *Crefeld Gazette* describes the territory acquired by the German company as in every respect suitable for colonizing purposes, but warns his countrymen against imagining that any other style of cultivation than that of the plantation system would be practicable."

A well-informed correspondent writes :—"In a leading article of the *Times* of June 11 the following passage occurs :—'It is true that Seyyid Burghash is himself accused of menace by Germany. He is alleged to have despatched 300 men, under General Matthews, an English officer in his employ, to occupy M'Kongwa, the headquarters of the German colony. We do not defend this course, which, pending an amicable settlement of the question in dispute, may very possibly have been ill-advised.' Permit me to say, on unimpeachable authority, that when this complaint was officially brought to the notice of the Sultan, his Highness forthwith replied that no soldiers had been specially sent to the district named, or to any of the districts claimed by the agents of the German Colonization Society as having been legally annexed by them, for the simple reason that there was, as there had been for years, a garrison of his already stationed there.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

THE International Sanitary Conference at Rome has been engaged in dealing with the sanitary questions connected with pilgrimages to Mecca and pilgrim ships, treating them, says a correspondent, in a much more lenient spirit than that in which they dealt with well-kept English ships arriving at Suez, or ships reaching a European port. The business of the sitting began with the approval of the recommendations sent up by the sub-committee, that all pilgrims should furnish evidence of the possession of sufficient pecuniary means for the journey, that each caravan should be accompanied by a medical attendant, that prior to their embarking at suspected ports the ship should be cleansed and disinfected, and that each pilgrim should be duly inspected by a medical officer. The provisions of the Indian Native Passengers Act were also recommended for general acceptance and adoption.

It was then provided that on arrival at Camaran, or some other convenient island, the pilgrims should undergo another rigorous inspection on shore while the ship and the pilgrims' effects should be disinfected. If it was found that no case of cholera had occurred during the voyage the pilgrims might be re-embarked, and after 24 hours' detention proceed without further delay to the Hedjaz. This is a marked advance on the previous regulations, for it appears that at present all pilgrims, no matter how healthy they may be, are detained for ten days at Camaran. Should there be no doctor on board, or should cholera have occurred during the voyage, the 24 hours' detention would be increased to five days.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, senior delegate for India, stated on behalf of himself and his colleagues that he would offer no opposition to this part of the programme, though he would have preferred the adoption by the Conference of the less rigorous measures resorted to in such cases with marked success in India. He proposed that the Indian regulations should be printed *in extenso* as an appendix to the proceedings of the Conference. He added that he gave his assent to the proposed restrictions, because it was evident that they were desired by Turkey, and he considered that every country should have power to make what regulations it pleased for admittance of vessels into its ports. Dr. Thorne, R.N., Hunter spoke, to the same effect on his own behalf and that of his colleague, Dr. Thorne.

The pilgrims on arriving in the Hedjaz are to be subjected to another inspection, and if no cholera cases have occurred they are allowed to Mecca accompanied by their Mahomedan medical officers; but should cholera have appeared between Camaran and Jeddah, the ship must return to Camaran and would not be allowed their 24 hours' detention. Should no cholera occur during their sojourn at Mecca, the pilgrims may re-embark without any trouble beyond the usual inspection.

On the motion of the French delegate, Dr. Proust, it was proposed that the diplomatic members of the Conference should prepare a code, making any breach of the Red Sea regulations penal. Dr. Thorne said, that since he and colleagues had never assented to those regulations, they would certainly vote against making them penal.

The sub-Committee having in the meantime submitted a revised programme as to the measures to be adopted at the ports of arrival in Europe, the Technical Commission then passed a series of resolutions, to the effect that as regarded suspected ships free *pratique* should be given on the day of arrival, if the medical inspection showed that all on board were in good health, and that sufficient measures of cleanliness had been maintained. The passengers and crew were also to be free from all restrictions, if no case of cholera or suspected cholera had occurred. If, however, the passage had been of less than ten days' duration, then 24 hours' detention was first to be imposed. In cases of infected ships, the sick were to be at once landed, and measures of disinfection employed. The passengers and crew were also to be isolated, the period of detention varying from 24 hours up to ten days. The shorter time was ordered in case the medical officer on board could declare that no cholera had appeared during the last ten days.

In so far as these resolutions had to do with the observation of suspected ships, the isolation of the sick, and disinfection, they received the full support of the English and Indian delegates; but when disguised quarantine measures were put forward, under the name of observation, they resolutely opposed them. Sir Joseph Fayrer had already, at one of the early sittings, pointed out that all ships from India were, as a matter of course, looked upon as suspected ships. Passengers and crews from such ports would be in constant dread of being detained and landed in a desert on the most trivial ground.

But the climax was reached when the attempt was made to decide the details of the treatment to which suspected passengers and crews were to be subjected. For although the sub-Committee had been composed of such men as Koch, Bacceli, and Rochard, they went the length of proposing the douching and bathing of the passengers and crew. Led by the Indian and British delegates, an important minority protested against the discussion of such impossibilities. "Where and how," it was asked, "are the vast numbers arriving in England from time to time on board the great Indian troopships to be put into baths? What arrangements can be made for the immediate washing of 2,000 men, arriving on board a single ship?" This was unanswerable. The absurdity was so manifest that the minority burst into loud laughter. The debate collapsed, and the proposals dealing with the subject were finally erased.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has been held at the Mansion-house, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The annual report referred to the recent negotiations between the British Government and that of China concerning the opium question, and expressed hopes that a satisfactory arrangement would be arrived at. During the year there had been little interest manifested in the work of the society by the general public, but the committee had laboured assiduously to keep alive public interest in the matter and to bring influence to bear upon public opinion in India. The total receipts of the society amounted to £1,754 2s. 8d and the expenditure for the year was £1,708 14s. 10d., leaving a balance of about £45. The secretary said that last Monday Mr. Cropper, M.P., had a notice upon the paper of the House of Commons concerning the agreement with China. As no questions were put that day he had received a private communication from Lord E. Fitzmaurice which he wished to make known to the meeting, as it was one of the utmost importance. The question was whether there was any truth in the statement that an agreement had been come to with China with reference to the importation of opium, and that two of the principal stipulations contained in it were the abolition of the inland barriers for opium and the adoption of a uniform rate for lekin; the uniform rate to be 60 taels per chest, while the Customs duty of 30 taels per chest established by the treaty of Tientsin would remain unchanged. The answer given by Lord E. Fitzmaurice was to the effect that the information was substantially correct except that in regard to the rate of lekin, which was taxed at 80 taels. His lordship added that the agreement had not been signed, as it was necessary for it to be approved by the Chinese Ministers at Pekin.

The Lord Mayor said this question was one of the most difficult that he knew of; it was so intimately connected with the revenue of India, and year after year that country became more and more dependent upon the revenue derived from opium. It could hardly be expected that any Government would throw away the best part of the revenue of India, and if the abolition of the opium trade was desired by the people of this country they must make up their minds to make good to India the loss the revenue of that country would thereby sustain. Mr. Theodore Fry, M.P., moved the adoption of the report and the re-election of the committee of management, remarking that he agreed with the Lord Mayor that the abolition of the traffic would be productive of great inconvenience to the Government of India, but he believed that if it was decided to diminish it gradually the loss would not be so severely felt. The Rev. Dr. Kay seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. Mr. James Cropper, M.P., proposed a resolution, congratulating the supporters of the society upon the public recognition by the Government of the object of the society to free China from all coercion in connexion with the opium trade and expressing a hope that the term of the agreement would not only free China from coercion, but also keep the way open for the restriction and ultimate suppression of the opium vice. He said the communication that had been made to him by Lord E. Fitzmaurice was very encouraging, and he was glad to find that the Government had had the courage to treat the Chinese Government fairly. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Timothy Richard, supported by the Rev. F. J. Masters, two missionaries from China, and carried unanimously. On the motion of Dr. Pringle, seconded by General Davies, another resolution was carried expressing deep regret that the Government of India was still encouraging and even stimulating the production of opium, urging on the Viceroy and his Council the imperative duty of gradually reducing the growth of the poppy to the extent required for strictly medicinal purposes, and drawing the attention of the Government of India to the recent reports of Sir C. Aitchison and others bearing upon the effects of the consumption of opium in British Burmah. The proceedings then terminated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Goa, Captain Lewins, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steam-ship Maulkinson, 1,803 tons, Captain S D Tiddy, sailed yesterday for Bushire in ballast.

THE steam-ship Raperra, 1,386 tons, Captain W Hodge, sailed yesterday for Hamberg via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Normanton, 1,539 tons, Captain J W Drake, cleared yesterday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Ogilvie, 1,584 tons, Captain Nelson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (31st May) brought a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain Calvert arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (31st May) with a cargo of 2,874 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Roma, 1,742 tons, Captain Ingram, sailed yesterday for wondon via Kurrachee and Suez with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mrs Gordon, Miss B ship and 2 children, Lt G W Gordon, Apothecary A S De Souza, and 12 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Nepaul (s)	Averton	London, June 10.
	Waverly (s)	Calvert	Liverpool, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Calder (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Arabia (s)	Rountwell	Persian Gulf.
	Goa (s)	Lewins	Galle.
	Normanton (s)	Drake	Antwerp.
	Manlkinson (s)	Tiddy	Bushire.
	Raperra (s)	Hodge	Hamberg.
	Roma (s)	Ingram	London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Ogilvie, for Liverpool and Peri.
" Burmah, for Kurrachee.
" County of Selker, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
30 C. Drummond (s) ...Campbell ...Liverpool, May 17.
Benan .....Beemes .....Algoa Bay, May 23.
Glivoy .....Manson .....Liverpool, April 3.
Onward .....Souter .....Jeddah, May 3.
Bayard .....Mcdonald..Colombo, June 20.

July.
1 Shahzada (s) .....Mason .....Calcutta, June 15.
Falconhurst .....Jones .....Singapore, June 3.
Viscount .....Wheaton ....Philadelphia, Mar 7.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Steamer Clan Macgregor. Ship Riversdale.
July 1.— teamers Drachenfels and City of Manchester. Ship Carlsbrooke Castle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM LONDON.

Cambodia s—1 box Edgerman-Silverine, H Ruttonjee.
Surat s—8 cases English printed books and stationery, Thacker and Co; 5 packages medicine other sorts and 4 cases printed books, Cooper, Mudon and Co.
Kaisser-i-Hind s—7 cases oilmanstores and 1 case sulphate de quinine, L C Pinto.
Husara s—210 casks large brass copper, the United Merchants Co; 20 cases port, 21 cases wine, and 21 cases sherry wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Surat s—1 bundle gold coins (Rs 10,000), Glade and Co.
Mirzapore s—1 case gold coins (Rs 6,000), Glade and Co.
Thisbe s—4 cases glassware, A Blaschceck and Co.

FROM MOZAMBIQUE.

Mecca s—1 bundle gold coins (Rs 4,375), Ahmed Moosajee.

FROM ADEN.

Mecca s—1 box gold and silver coins (Rs 9,000), H Lailjee.

FROM COLOMBO.

Mecca s—1 bundle silver coins (Rs 1,500), J Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchulva s—19 bales cotton, T Jeewraj; 69 bales wool, M Suntockchund; 8 bales wool and 39 cwts goat hair, C Essot.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—16 cwts fishmaws, R Habibhoy; 10 cwts ivory, E Papia; 25 bales skins, M Abdulla; 31 cwts ivory, M Soomar.
Husara s—140 cwts myrabollams, G Jaithani; 59¼ cwts myrabollams, I Purshotum; 6 0 cwts myrabollams and 279 cons gum, D Pudumsee; 7 bales hides, B Esmail; 600 cwts myrabollams, H Noculdass.

FOR FALMOUTH.

County of Cardigan s—1,816½ cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Pharos—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Normauton s—1,161 cwts rapeseed, D Bhanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Orpington s—1,718 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1,155 cwts linseed and 227 cwts rapeseed; Lang, Moir & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt of St George s—2,200 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon, and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat and 1,000

ER'S COCOATINA.

...epeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
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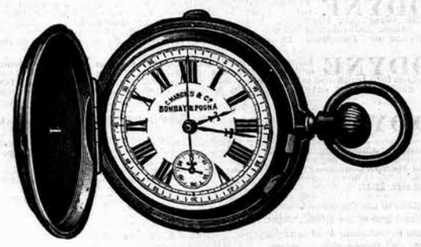

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